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Eastern Europe

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ANNOUNCES LOWER PRICES

AU051435 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Implementing the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress to raise the material and cultural standard of the working masses, and based on the results achieved by the working class and cooperativist peasantry in increasing production, lowering costs and raising the social productivity of work, and on the recommendation of the AWP Central Committee Politburo, the Council of Ministers has decided:

1. To lower the retail prices of some mass consumer goods by an annual amount of 75 million leks as follows: chicken and turkey meat -- 15 percent; chicken meat -- 8-10 percent; goose and duck meat -- 8-10 percent; knitwear (?acrylic) -- 18-20 percent; woolen underwear and [word indistinct] product of Pogradec and Skhoder knitwear -- 18-20 percent; poplin material and clothing mixed with polyster -- 8-10 percent; clothing for children produced with woolen and cotten [word indistinct] -- 8-10 percent; plastic products for mass consumption -- 18 percent; plastic slippers -- 17 percent; plastic shoes with [word indistinct] -- 25 percent; shoes and sandals [word indistinct] -- 15-20 percent; black and white television sets -- 11 percent; domestically produced tape recorders and cassettes -- 20 percent; domestically produced and imported radios -- 35 percent; domestically produced washing machines -- 30 percent; domestically produced bicycles -- 7 percent; kitchen utensils [word indistinct] -- 15-20 percent; women's and men's watches -- 10-15 percent; winter (?sleds) for children -- 22 percent; domestically produced artistic articles -- 25-30 percent; all types of bags [word indistinct] -- 10 percent; rubber toys for children -- 20 percent.

2. To lower 135 types of rates for reparation services of the Ministry of Communal Economy and of the district people's councils executive committees between 8 and 15 percent.

This decision comes into effect on 10 June 1982.

The Council of Ministers expresses its conviction that these measures to further raise the standard of living will serve to further increase the mobilization of the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia for the realization of the state's planned tasks, for the strengthening and progress of our socialist homeland and for putting into practice the historic decisions of the Eighth AWP Comgress.

[Signed] The Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania

ZERI I POPULLIT Editorial

AU061108 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Tirana, 6 Jun (ATA) -- It is with joy, enthusiasm and pride for the Party of Labor of Albania that the entire Albanian people got acquainted with the decision of the Council of Ministers on the reduction of retail sale prices of several mass consumer goods and the reduction of payments for several public services.

The newspapers reflect today the broad repercussion this decision has aroused in the working masses of the country.

In its editorial ZERI I POPULLIT stresses that this decision is another evidence of the correct Marxist-Leninist line of the party, another victory of its policy for the raising of the standard of living of the whole people.

Comrade Enver Hoxha stressed at the 8th congress of the party: "In the development of production and all other social activity the party has always had the working man, the fulfillment of his material and cultural needs, at the centre of its attention...the material well-being and the cultural level of the people will be guaranteed and raised."

The reduction of prices of several mass consumer goods and the reduction of several tariffs of public services, from which the people will have an annual profit of 75 million leks, ZERI I POPULLIT continues, is the outcome of the results achieved by the working class, the cooperativist peasantry and people's intelligentsia for the implementation of the directives of the party, for the increase of production, the lowering of cost, the increase of social productivity of labour and the all-round strengthening of the austerity regime. In the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the people are the masters, they themselves work and they themselves enjoy.

This is our wonderful reality, which shines with special light at a time when the capitalist-revisionist world has been caught up by the profound and all-round crisis with destructive consequences and is suffocating it. Inflation, millions of unemployed who keep increasing with each passing day, the unrestrained price rise and the growing cost of living of the working masses: are incurable wounds which are corroding the capitalist-revisionist system from within.

Precisely in these conditions, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania forges forward and develops uninterruptedly. The standard of living of the working masses increases constantly. In our country, the prices have never gone up, whereas now they witness another reduction. This once more shows of the superiority of the socialist socio-economic order, the strength and stability of our planned economy.

The magnificent achievements in the non-stop economic and cultural development of the country, the joyful and happy life of our people, are a monumental work of the party, of the working class and the entire people, who stand always on foot to realize the teachings of the party and those of Comrade Enver Hoxha to the letter. The party has based the constant improvement of the general welfare of the working masses on the all-round and stable development of economy, consistently applying the Marxist-Leninist principle of self-reliance, being in no debt to anyone, without receiving enslaving "aids" and credits. This farsighted policy has illuminated our road to create a modern industry relying on the raw materials of the country and an agriculture which guarantees the nutrition of the people with its products. In our country the total social product and the national income, the fund of accumulation and that of consumption, keep permanently growing. It is precisely this uninterrupted development based on the country's assets and on the inexhaustible energies of the people, it is the socialist relations in production those that have created the possibilities, for the frequent adopting of favourizing, revolutionary measures in the interest of the elevation of the standard of living of the working people. [sentence as received] The present fall in prices assumes special importance, because it is done in the conditions of our market as always guaranteed with the quantity and diversity of goods the people are in need of.

In conclusion ZERI I POPULLIT writes: The working people of our country, profoundly understanding this important measure, once again express their boundless love and gratitude for the party and its Central Committee with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, their firm determination to march uninterruptedly and in any circumstance according to the teachings of the party, they increase their mobilization, get inspiration and draw new revolutionary tasks.

BRIEFS

HOXHA WORKS PUBLISHED -- Tirana, 6 Jun (ATA) -- The 36th volume of Comrde Enver Hoxha's works came off the press. It contains materials of June-October 1967 period. A good part of them is published for the first time. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 6 Jun 82 AU]

ZHIVKOV COMPLETES VISIT TO VIENNA 4 JUNE

AU041550 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 4 Jun 82

[BTA special correspondent in Vienna]

[Text] Vienna, 4 June (BTA) -- Friendship and common willingness to deepen the political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural cooperation between the two countries -- this is the concise but accurate characteristic of the working visit of the chairman of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov, in Austria, paid at the invitation of the federal chancellor of Austria, Dr Bruno Kreisky. Although it lasted only two days, the visit, with its businesslike character, with the intensive and sincere exchange of views between the leaders of Bulgaria and Austria, is outlining now new and favourable prospects for bilateral relations, which are a considerable stabilizing factor for the European atmosphere as well.

After this morning's meetings in Vienna with the Federal President Mr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and the Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party Mr Franz Muhri, Mr Todor Zhivkov and the officials accompanying him visited the province of Burengland. The Bulgarian state leader was accompanied by the Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky.

The exchange of views between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Bruno Kreisky on questions of bilateral relations and international situation continued today. On his part Bulgaria's foreign minister, Mr Petur Mladenov, had long talks with his Austrian counterpart, Mr Willibald Pahr. Particular attention was paid to the problem of halting the arms race and it was stressed that an important role in this respect should play the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly. The two ministers spoke of a closer cooperation between Bulgaria and Austria in the United Nations and at other international forums in the name of the strengthening of security.

The minister of foreign trade, Mr Khristo Khristov, had talks with the state secretary in the Ministry of Trade, Commerce and Industry, Mrs Anneliese Albrecht. Signed was a five-year programme on development and expansion of the trade, industrial and techno-scientific cooperation. This programme will activate bilateral exchange, will encourage industrial joint production, cooperation in transport and tourism, as well as the joint appearance in the third countries. Some cooperation agreements were signed with Austrian enterprises, which will make it possible to expand and balance bilateral trade.

Officials Present on Return

AU041955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, returned from the Republic of Austria tonight where he had spend a 2-day working visit at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Todor Zhivkov and those accompanying him were cordially greeted by Comrades Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragojcheva, Andrey Lukanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Kiril Zarev, and other officials.

PETUR MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK 7 JUNE

AU070817 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] On 7 June Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for New York. He will take part in the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament. At Sofia airport Comrade Petur Mladenov was seen off by the deputy minister of foreign affairs and other officials.

PARTY DAILY REPORTS ON MIKHAYLOV MOSCOW SPEECH

AU041347 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Report on speech by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, at 1 June celebration held in Moscow dedicated to Georgi Dimitrov's centenary]

[Text] During these jubilee days, Mikhaylov said, each one of us is realizing more profoundly and fully the cause of the man who, according to Comrade Todor Zhivkov, has elevated the Bulgarian name to one which became a synonym of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism and of the struggle of the peoples for freedom, democracy, peace and happiness, as well as a synonym of the proud title of communist.

One of the brightest characteristics in the struggle and creativity of Georgi Dimitrov, Stoyan Mikhaylov continued, is the indivisibility of the revolutionary idea and the revolutionary cause. Dimitrov's contribution to the theory and policy of the united proletarian, antifascist and people's front is the fullest reflection of his revolutionary cause. During the twenties, thirties and forties of our century and up to now, this contribution of his has not lost its value regarding the theory, strategy and tactics of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov further traced the formation of Dimitrov's views on establishing a united front under the influence of the Leninist behest and of the BCP's experience. A major point in the idea of setting up an united front, he says, was Dimitrov's idea of establishing a worker-peasant government which would set itself democratic and antifascist tasks. This was intended as an independent stage in developing a class struggle which will prepare the conditions for a socialist revolution. This particularly important deduction represents a further development of Lenin's theory of a democratic and socialist stage in the revolution under the conditions of struggle against the fascist threat at the end of the twenties and the beginning of the thirties.

The speaker emphasized the importance of the Leipzig trial for further developing the idea of a united front and emphasized that by deeply analyzing the meaning of fascism, Dimitrov convincingly proved that the only safe road in the struggle against fascism was the formation of a united front, subjugated to a single law -- mass work, mass struggle, mass resistance and a united front with no other adventures whatsoever.

Afterwards the speaker reviewed Georgi Dimitrov's contribution to elaborating the concept of the characteristic role and prospects of the people's democracy as a new form of the proletarian dictatorship. Georgi Dimitrov determined that the people's democracy was a possible new form of administration and new socioeconomic and political-state structure as early as in 1936. He formulated his already completed ideas in the historic Fifth BCP Congress in 1948. A state of people's democracy, Dimitrov said, can and is dutybound to successfully fulfill the functions of the proletarian dictatorship for liquidating the capitalist elements and for organizing the socialist economy.

Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov also reviewed Georgi Dimitrov's contribution to the struggle for unity and solidarity of the workers class and the Communist Party and also for proletarian internationalism.

In conclusion he said that the rich theoretical and practical legacy of Georgi Dimitrov has acquired further development and has elevated itself to a further stage during the years of building socialism in Bulgaria and of implementing the April line of the BCP led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

SOFIA MEETING MARKS PEACE RELAY RACE ARRIVAL

AU041136 Sofia BTA in English 0856 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 4 Jun (BTA) -- The participants in the peace relay race who will continue for Bonn to join the protest demonstration against the plans of the war-mongers which is due to be held on the day the meeting of the NATO state leaders will open, arrived here today with a torch lit at Olympus.

Another beam of the "peace torch" relay race is going to the direction to New York where in the day of the beginning of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament the participants in the relay race will express before the UN secretary general their firm determination to live in peace.

In connection with the arrival of the peace torch in Sofia today a meeting of active members of the national peace committee with the guests of Greece was held. In support to the peace proposals set forth by Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Todor Zhivkov against the plans for the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, for still more strenuous struggle for peace, Mr (Stavros Kanelopoulos), deputy-chairman of the Greek peace committee and Mr Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the national peace committee spoke at the meeting.

ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

AU042001 Sofia BTA in English 1849 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, Jun 4 (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria, received Mr Lopo do Nascimento, member of the CC of the MPLA-workers' party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] and minister of planning and foreign trade of Angola.

The guest, who is chairman of the Angolan side of the Bulgaro-Angolan Commission on Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, is on visit here on the occasion of the 5th session of the commission.

At the ensuing talks a wide circle of problems pertaining to bilateral economic relations was discussed. Underlined was the importance of establishing long-term, planned economic contacts. Discussed were the possibilities for activation of the economic cooperation in industry, agriculture, geology, mining and other branch-industries. Emphasized was the necessity of proceeding to new forms of contacts, concluding the setting of mixed companies.

Cooperation Documents Signed

AU051514 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Sofia, 5 Jun (BTA) -- The start of a new qualitative stage in the development of Angola-Bulgarian economic cooperation has been marked, said Mr Lopo do Nascimento, member of the CC of the MPLA-workers' party [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], and minister of planning and of the foreign trade of Angola, before a Bulgarian reporter today. He also said that Bulgaria has a highly balanced economy which, irrespective of the deteriorated international situation, is developing steadily. Along these lines the guest, who is chairman of the Angolan side of the Bulgaro-Angolan Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, emphasized that it will be of interest for the Angolan side to study the Bulgarian knowhow.

Mr Lopo do Nascimento and Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council, signed a protocol today on the work of the 5th session of the bilateral economic commission, held here. The document provides for increasing the mutual deliveries of goods, for expansion of cooperation in agriculture, mining and other branches. Bulgaria will continue to render assistance in the training of Angolan specialists. It was noted in the protocol that some finance and credit issues pertaining to the realization of joint projects were also discussed.

Mr Andrey Lukanov, who is chairman of the Bulgarian side of the commission, and the Angolan guest signed two other documents. One of these is a programme on coordination of plans in the main spheres of economic cooperation until the year 1985, the other is a protocol on bilateral exchange of goods in 1982.

HUSAK-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES USSR VISIT

Ulyanovsk Tour

LD041140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A Czechoslovak party and governmental delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, which is on an official, friendly visit to the USSR, devoted the second day of its stay in Ulyanovsk to touring buildings connected with Lenin's youth. Comrades Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Alois Indra, Josef Korcak, Jozef Lenart and Cestmir Lovetinsky first visited the building which today houses the V.I. Lenin Museum.

Comrade Husak described his impression of the visit to the museum in the book of visitors in Lenin's room: We have acquainted ourselves and are deeply moved by the places connected with the childhood and youth of the thinker of genius, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the recognized leader of the world proletariat, Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Lenin's ideas have shown the whole of progressive mankind the realistic prospect of revolutionary change in human society and of the social liberation of the working man. The revolutionary path of the CPCZ since its birth is connected with Lenin's bequest, as are the successes of the Czechoslovak peoples in building a socialist society. It is from his bequest that the firm Czechoslovak-Soviet relations of friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation stem.

Then the Czechoslovak party and government delegation paid a tribute at the great monument on the banks of the Volga to the memory of the inhabitants of Ulyanovsk who died in the Great Patriotic War. The highest Czechoslovak representatives laid wreaths with ribbons and slogans in Russian and Czech which read: To the dead heroes, from the CSSR party and Government delegation.

Strougal Address, Departure

LD041556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] In honor of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation the Ulyanovskiy Obkom and Oblispolkom gave a festive luncheon today.

The chairman of the oblispolkom, Aleksandr (Bolshov) [name as heard] cordially thanked the Czechoslovak delegation for visiting Lenin's birthplace and stressed that the fruitful results of Czechoslovak-Soviet talks in Moscow are received with satisfaction as a new, strong impulse for deepening mutual friendly relations. He said that the inhabitants of Lenin's birthplace know Comrade Gustav Husak well as a great friend of the USSR, as an excellent Czechoslovak politician and statesman and value him as an important official in the international communist and workers movement. He asked the Czechoslovak delegation to convey to all Czechoslovak communists and workers the most cordial greetings from the birthplace of Comrade Vladimir Ilich Lenin.

In his speech at the festive luncheon, Comrade Lubomir Strougal, speaking on behalf of the Czechoslovak delegation and of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, thanked the obkom, oblispolkom and all citizens of Ulyanovsk for the fraternal reception and their hospitability.

We also thank you for the warm words about our Communist Party and about the Czechoslovak peoples, Lubomir Strougal said and continued: Today we bow our heads respectfully to the past and present of our city which is full of beauty and bears evidence of the great changing force of our socialist times. Its pulse and rhythm of work are (?very near) to us as they are similar to our effort and desires [as heard]. He said that since the first years of socialist construction the peoples of Czechoslovakia hold sacred the principle of indestructible friendship and international cooperation with the USSR.

We were glad to see during our visit to your car factory that in your town as well there is no shortage of evidence of this cooperation. This fills us with pride and trust in the future into which we want to travel side by side with you. The talks of our party and government delegations in Moscow, which have just been completed, fully support the validity of these words. They show that at this stage, the relations of all-round cooperation between our two countries are gaining new dimensions and new weight. They are of vital significance for Czechoslovakia and are indispensible.

Therefore, we value highly the fact that the talks brought many new stimuli for our mutual cooperation, for strengthening further and deepening the fraternal relations between the CPCZ and CPSU and between our two countries. This applies to all areas of life in our socialist society and in particular to our national economy. We communists love life, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said further. We believe in men of work, we strive to implement his courageous human desires. Therefore, we protect so much the right to life and strive so hard for him to live and create the future in peace and calmness. Therefore, we support without reservations the peace program formulated by the last congresses of Soviet communists as well as all proposals for disarmament, for a moratorium on missiles and the recent initiatives on the summit negotiations which were put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. That is the only way to protect peace -- the way of common sense and good will. The stay of our party and government delegation in the USSR is ending. It is symbolic that it ends here, in the birthplace of the great Lenin. We are leaving with a feeling of profound satisfaction because we are convinced that weighty stimuli for bilateral, multifaceted cooperation will affect positively the advancement of our countries and will also contribute to the process of the socialist community. To this aim we want to and will work diligently, Comrade Lubomir Strougal said.

The Czechoslovak party and government delegation, which was on an official friendly visit to the USSR, flew back to its homeland today.

Cables Thanks to USSR

LD041920 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has returned from the official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union. On leaving Soviet territory the delegation sent the following telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers from onboard their aircraft:

Dear comrades! After the successful conclusion of the official, friendly visit of the Czechoslovak party and government delegation, we are leaving the territory of the Soviet Union with deep impressions. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the warm and comradely reception accorded to us, which once again confirmed the sincere friendship of the heroic Soviet people toward our homeland. We have been profoundly impressed by the successes achieved by the working people of the land of the Soviets, under the leadership of their Leninist party, in realizing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the jubilee year of the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet talks have fully confirmed the common resolve to deepen and develop comradely relations between our fraternal parties and countries in the interest of building socialism and communism, unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the international communist and workers' movement on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We wish you, dear comrades and to all Soviet people, many new successes in building the foundations of communist society, in the common struggle for socialism, peace and progress in the world.

Greets Jaruzelski From Plane

LD051200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] While overflying Poland the secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee, President Gustav Husak, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, a cable containing cordial greetings to and best wishes for the Polish people.

Homecoming Ceremony

LD041636 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The Czechoslovak party and Government delegation led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, returned today from the official, friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. At the festively decorated Ruzyne airport, the delegation were welcomed by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Vaclav Hula, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek and Josef Kempny; secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra and Jindrich Polednik; members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretaria: Marie Kabrhelova and Oldrich Svestka; and chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission Miroslav Capka. The welcoming party also included heads of CPCZ Central Committee department, vice premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of the Federal Assembly and the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and other personalities of Czechoslovakia's political and public life.

After the Czechoslovak national anthem was played Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received a report from the commander of the honor guard of Prague garrison which was assembled on the airport tarmac and carrying its combat banner. Gustav Husak inspected the guard accompanied by Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense. Czechoslovak and Soviet pioneers presented Gustav Husak with bunches of flowers. The welcoming ceremony at Ruzyne airport ended with a march past by the military unit.

DAILY CLAIMS U.S. EXPLOITING IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT

AU041305 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 82 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "Note": "To Quench the War Conflagration"]

[Text] The Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict has been going on for almost 1 and 3/4 years. After the initial entry of Iraqi troops into Iran, the front became stabilized in an area reaching 5-60 km into Iranian territory, and the fighting became a protracted affair. Since the beginning of this year, Iranian troops have liberated practically the entire occupied territory in several counteroffensives, and a few days ago they liberated the large port city Khorramshahr. Thus the front line is now roughly identical with the borders of the two countries.

So what will happen next -- after all, the situation of September 1980, when the conflict broke out, has been restored? Will the conflict continue? Or will it stop at last? Will a peace settlement be reached? These questions are being asked today all over the world. And justly so, since this is a military clash which is -- and we have stated this time and again -- both senseless and tragic, and has brought tens of thousands of victims and heavy material damages to both sides.

The established situation is calling with increasing urgency for peace, also because American imperialism has been, and still is, exploiting it for consolidating its positions, particularly military positions, in that area. Apart from other things, it made use of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict for strengthening its military naval forces in the Persian Gulf and for installing espionage aircraft equipped with the AWACS system in Saudi Arabia. The United States wants to continue making use of this war conflict. Last week Gen. Haig, U.S. secretary of state, spoke in Chicago; he declared that the United States intends to play a "more active role" in this affair. Translated into more comprehensive language this means that it wants to make a yet greater use of the present situation for consolidating its position in the area.

Foreign observers are pointing out that the escalation of military actions, for instance their transfer to the Iraqi territory, could drag new parti ipants into the fighting and deepen the division of the Arab world, in view of the fact that some of the Arab countries are supporting Iraq, and others Iran.

The efforts to quench the war conflagration on the Iraqi-Iranian borders should culminate at last and the bells should toll for the tragic conflict.

CHNOUPEK LEAVES FOR UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD041936 Prague CTK in English 1841 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Prague, 4 Jun (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak delegation to attend the 2nd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament opening June 7 in New York left here Friday, headed by Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

HUSAK PRESENTS STATE HONORS TO ANTONIN KAPEK

LD042318 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] In Prague today in the presence of members and candidates of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the Central Committee Secretariat and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the highest state distinctions to Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the Prague party committee, on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

In recognition of his services to the CPCZ and his years-long selfless work in building socialism, the president of the republic conferred on Comrade Antonin Kapek, at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the honorary title of Hero of Socialist Labor with Gold Star and the Order of Klement Gottwald for building socialism.

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee and on his own behalf Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, congratulated Antonin Kapek on reaching this important milestone in his life and on receiving these high distinctions. He stressed that Comrade Kapek has dedicated his entire life to work for the party and for society, has actively and with devotion contributed to the fulfillment of its aims for the allround flourishing of our homeland, the deepening of brotherhood and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Comrade Gustav Husak went on to single out Comrade Antonin Kapek's principled stand during the crisis years of 1968-1969 and his work during the past 12 years, when he as a member of the new party leadership, shared selflessly in overcoming the consequences of the crisis period.

In particular, he paid tribute to Kapek's activity at the head of the Prague party organization, which under his leadership began to realize a wide-ranging program for transforming Prague into an exemplary socialist capital city. Husak wished Kapek in the years to come good health, many new successes in his work and happiness in his private life.

In reply, Comrade Antonin Kapek sincerely thanked Husak for presenting the highest Czechoslovak distinctions. He said he highly values this honor, which he regards at the same time as appreciation for the work of all Prague communists. He assured Comrade Husak and other representatives that the Prague party organization will continue to be at the head of all forces working to implement the general line of building an advanced socialist society.

After the conclusion of the ceremony, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium gave a dinner in honor of Antonin Kapek, which passed in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

COMMUNIQUE ON MINISTERS OF CULTURE MEETING

AU041312 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Jun 82 p 2

["Communique on the 11th Conference of the Ministers of Culture in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Jun (CTK) -- The 11th Conference of the Ministers of Culture of the Socialist Countries was held in Prague from 31 May to 2 June of this year. It was attended by delegations from the Bulgarian People's Republic, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the GDR, the Polish People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, the USSR, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the CSSR.

The participants in the conference exchanged experience acquired in the sphere of developing culture and arts in the fraternal countries, mutual cultural cooperation, and the realization of cultural contacts with other countries under the conditions of the present international situation.

They discussed matters pertaining to preparations for the UNESCO world conference on cultural policy, which is to be held this summer in Mexico.

While stressing the close connection between the need to preserve peace and cultural development, the participants in the conference expressed the socialist countries' determination to devote all their strength to promoting at the approaching conference the strengthening of international cooperation, mutual understanding between the peoples, and the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

The exchange of opinions was carried out with the participation of Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attached to the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Yi Chang-son, Korean Workers Party Central Committee member and DPRK minister of culture and arts; Armonda Hart Davalos, Central Committee Politburo member in the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of culture in the Republic of Cuba; Sisana Sisan, minister of information, culture, propaganda and tourism in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; Imre Pozsgay, minister of education of the Hungarian People's Republic; Dondogiyn Tsebegmid, MPRP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the government of the Mongolian People's Republic and minister of culture of the Mongolian People's Republic; Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, SED Central Committee member and GDR minister of culture; Jozef Tejchma, minister of culture and art of the Polish People's Republic; Tamara Dobrin, RCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the Council for Culture and Socialist Education of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of culture; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture of the Specialist Republic of Vietnam; Milan Klusak, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic; Miroslav Valek, CPCZ Central Committee member and Central Committee Presidium member of the Slovak Communist Party, and minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic; and other delegation members.

Matej Lucan, CPCZ Central Committee member and CSSR deputy premier, addressed the conference session with a greetings speech.

Makian Makagiansar, deputy director general of UNESCO, submitted information to the conference on cultural and mass communications media questions.

The conference session was held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and absolute unity of opinions. The delegation heads were received by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and CSSR premier. The talk was attended by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Makian Makagansar, deputy director general of UNESCO, visited Prague on the occasion of the Conference of Ministers of Culture of the Socialist Countries. During his stay he also met Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech Socialist Republic. They discussed the development of cooperation between the CSSR and UNESCO in the sphere of culture.

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH LIBYA -- The annual protocol on economic and trade cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been signed by CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Bohumil Urban and Secretary of the General People's Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport Al-Bukhari Salim Hudah. [Text] [Prague PRACE in Czech 27 May 82 p 3 AU]

TRAINING FOR AFRICAN UNIONISTS -- A 6-week seminar for trade union functionaries from Francophone Africa opened at the revolutionary trade union movement's school in Neratovice on 26 May, within the framework of "internationalist assistance in training cadres." Central Trade Union Council secretary Viliam Kozik spoke in his opening address about the importance of internationalism, about the socialist countries' and other progressive forces' peace efforts, and about the Czechoslovak working people's efforts in developing the national economy. [Prague PRACE in Czech 27 May 82 p 3 AU]

GDR DELEGATION ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT 4 JUNE

Talks Conclude

LD041420 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The GDR party and state delegation headed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, viewed cultural and historical sights in Budapest on the final day of their visit to Hungary. They were able to acquaint themselves in the National Gallery with works by 18th and 19th-century Hungarian artists and also visited the world-famous Fishermen's Bastion. At the museum of the Hungarian workers' movement they acquainted themselves with revolutionary traditions of the fraternal Hungarian party and of the Hungarian people.

This afternoon, the talks between Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, continued and concluded at the Parliament building. A joint communique will be issued this evening on the results of the meeting between the highest representatives of the two fraternal countries.

Departs Budapest

LD041522 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1420 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jun (ADN) -- The GDR party and Government delegation headed by the General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker ended its official friendship visit of several days to Hungary, on Friday. Erich Honecker and the members of the delegation were bidden a fraternal farewell at the Ferihegy airport of the Hungarian capital by Janos Kadar.

The official farewell ceremony for the delegation was held at Lajos Kossuth Square in front of the houses of Parliament. An honor guard of the Hungarian People's Army lined up in parade uniform for the military ceremony. The commander of the guard reported to Erich Honecker. The GDR and Hungarian national anthems were played.

The military ceremony closed with a parade past Erich Honecker, Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi. Further members of the party and state leadership of the host country, heads of diplomatic missions and members of the GDR Embassy came for the farewell. Thousands of Budapest citizens formed a dense crowd round the square.

In a state telegram sent to Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi when he left Hungarian territory, Erich Honecker conveyed wishes for big new successes in the further development of the developed socialist society in Hungary.

Report on Talks

LD041514 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] 4 Jun (ADN) -- Budapest, the talks between the GDR and Hungarian party and Government delegations headed by Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, were successfully concluded on Friday afternoon. Both sides confirmed their resolution to continue to expand and deepen the combat alliance between the SED and the MSZMP and between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. This is to the benefit of their peoples and simultaneously serves the interests of peace and socialism.

In the discussion of questions on the further development of economic relations, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar underlined the necessity of using the possibilities for economic cooperation between both countries even more effectively. At the same time both statesmen spoke in support of the continuous development of bilateral relations in the fields of science, education and culture, the health service, sport and tourism.

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar noted with pleasure their complete agreement of views.

Janos Kadar finally requested Erich Honecker to convey best greetings and wishes for further successes to the members of the SED Central Committee, to all members of the government and to the whole of the GDR people.

A joint communique was agreed upon by both sides on the results of the talks.

Joint Communique

LD041812 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1600 GMT 4 Jun 82

["Joint Communique on Friendship Visit to Hungary" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jun (ADN) — The GDR and Hungary will continue to make resolute efforts to help improve the international situation. This emerges from a joint communique published today at the end of an official friendship visit to Hungary by a GDR party-government delegation led by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. During their discussion on current international issues, Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, stressed that "averting the danger of nuclear war, limiting and gradually eliminating nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction is an elementary interest of mankind at the present time.

The communique continues: "We note with concern that the course of confrontation and arms drive of the United States and other NATO states continues to exacerbate the international situation and endangers peace and security. More and more new weapons of mass annihilation are being developed and produced with the aim of achieving military supremacy over the socialist community."

In their talks Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar point out that NATO's decision to station new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in West Europe runs counter to the interests of the peoples. The GDR and Hungary "staunchly support implementation of the peace proposals submitted by the socialist community of states. They support the latest Soviet initiatives, which are based on the principles of equality and equal security and which are aimed at reaching just agreements between the USSR and the United States on far-reaching reductions in nuclear weapons in Europe and on limiting strategic weapons. They expect that the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the problem of intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe will produce results as soon as possible."

They attach great importance to the official negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic armaments, which begin 29 June, and hope that genuine progress will be made on this important question.

The GDR and Hungary "maintain, unchanged, the position that contentious issues must be resolved by means of negotiations. They support a continuation of the dialogue and political contacts between representatives of countries with differing social systems and support the idea of a Soviet-American summit meeting. The two sides feel great sympathy for the broadly developing worldwide movement against the arms drive, for peace and international security. They welcome the fact that realistically-minded circles in capitalist countries are also in favor of preserving the process of detente," says the document.

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar "underline their support for resolutely continuing the process begun by the CSCE in Europe. They stressed that they are working for a successful outcome of the Madrid meeting and the adoption of a balanced and constructive document, which above all contains a decision to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament."

The joint communique also states: "The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic expect that in the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and weapons, the Western partners will give a positive response to the draft resolution for an agreement submitted by the Polish People's Republic on behalf of the participating socialist states. Both states attach great significance to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament questions and are prepared to work actively for its success."

During the discussion Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar expressed their concern about the hotbeds of tension and hostilities which have emerged in various regions. They stress "that the latter must be eliminated as soon as possible, with mutual respect for the legitimate interests of the affected parties by means of negotiations." The two men paid tribute to the role of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, for ending the arms race and for the development of international cooperation.

The GDR and Hungary continue to support the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for national and social liberation, says the communique. All forms of colonialism, neocolonoialism, racism and apartheid, were condemned.

The two sides confirmed that "jointly with the other fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, they are ready to actively contribute to further strengthening the unity and unanimity of the international communist and workers movements and to increase their international role." The GDR and Hungary "consider it to be a primary task to continue to strengthen the fraternal bond with the USSR and the other member states of the Warsaw Treaty, to work actively to increase the defense capability and coordination of foreign policy. They believe that the unity and unanimity of the socialist community is fundamentally important for the progress of each socialist fraternal country and for further successes in the struggle for international security and peace."

The two sides decisively condemned the "gross interference by some NATO states in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. They support the struggle of the Polish communists and patriots who are defending the gains of socialism."

Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar noted that the authority and influence of the communist and workers parties in the world has increased. They emphasized that "the fraternal cooperation of the communist and workers parties, other revolutionary parties and liberation movements based on independence and international solidarity, as well as the bilateral and multilateral exchange of experiences, are imperative prerequisites for success in the struggle for joint aims for peace and the continuation of the process of detente."

The SED and the MSZMP "declare again their readiness to continue cooperation with all political and social organizations and movements, especially the socialist and social-democratic parties which are for preventing the danger of war, for continuing the process of detente, for arms limitation and disarmament."

With deep satisfaction the politicians assessed that cooperation between the SED and the MSZMP, the GDR and Hungary is developing successfully according to plan on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as well as on joint interests and aims. Erich Honecker and Janos Kadar stressed that "fraternal cooperation and the internationalist ties between the SED and the MSZMP are of decisive importance for the development of relations between the two countries and peoples." They expressed both parties determination to continue to expand relations and the exchange of experiences.

With the coordination of the national economic plan for 1981-85 and the long-term trade agreement, a stable basis for further development of bilateral economic relations has been created. The two sides assessed that the realization of trade agreed upon in the 1982 protocol is going well. The percentage of trade in products manufactured in cooperation and specialization is about 30 percent. Many new specialization and cooperation agreements in areas significant for the national economy are being prepared.

The two sides underlined that in the face of the complicated conditions for foreign trade the still better use of bilateral economic cooperation, the expansion of specialization and cooperation is necessary, especially in the field of road vehicle construction, in agricultural and foodstuffs machinery construction, in robot technology as well is in electrotechnology and electronics. Cooperation is to be expanded in, among other things, the rationalization of production processes and in the development of highly effective technologies, in decreasing the use of energy and materials and in biotechnology.

They consider it especially important to mutually fulfill the tasks laid down in the bilateral and multilateral agreements. Further steps are also to be undertaken in cooperation in third markets.

The GDR and Hungary consider the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation within CEMA as very important and are ready to actively contribute to speeding up and deepening socialist economic integration, the communique says.

During the exchange of views which took place in a friendly and trusting atmosphere, Erich Honecker emphasized that Hungary "has great international prestige, thanks to the stable, successful socialist development and the policy of peace." He highly assessed "Hungary's effective contribution to strengthening the socialist community, and its active support for healing the international situation and the continuation of dialogue between states with differing social orders."

The communique says further: "Janos Kadar expressed his admiration for the GDR's valuable contribution to the defense of peace, the strengthening of international security and the preservation of the results of detente. He praised the GDR's active work for strengthening the unity of the socialist countries and the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence."

In conclusion the communique notes that the talks held in Budapest reconfirmed the complete agreement of views.

Erich Honecker invited a party and government delegation led by Janos Kadar to pay an official friendship visit to the GDR.

PARTY PAPER CONDEMNS SPANISH ENTRY INTO NATO

LD061946 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 5 Jun (MTI) -- Commenting on the consequences of Spain's entry into the NATO, NEPSZABADSAG writes on Saturday:

"It is a dangerous development, because amidst the already tense international situation, the expansion of the Atlantic bloc will pose yet another burden on peace and security not only in Europe but the world over. Spain's entry into NATO goes much beyond the national frames and that is why it underlines the responsibility of the ruling parties in Madrid. Yielding to the strategic designs of Washington, the move forms an ominous phase in the enhancement of NATO's military preparation whose edge is obviously directed against the member states of the Warsaw Treaty.

"Forsaking the country's traditional neutrality, the Madrid government has turned a deaf ear not only to its own public opinion but has also come into conflict with the will of the UN member states' majority and the fundamental principle enshrined in the Final Act of the all-European conference calling for the dissolution of confrontation between the two military-political blocs and as the first step towards the above -- according to the document -- both sides must refrain from expanding their groups."

The central daily of the Hungarian Social Workers' Party observes, "So far the United States has three military bases in Spain, and now after the latter's entry into NATO, it is certain that the former will exercise a still greater pressure on Madrid for accepting nuclear weapons there.

"With its modern and well-trained navy and air force, the 350,000-strong Spanish Army joining the NATO forces will be a tempting factor for the overseas and Western militarists seeking to upset the balance of forces. The true weight of Spain for them, however, lies not really in the above but in the geographical situation of that country: control over strategic air and naval routes, coastal territory of more than 3,000 kilometres with a number of military bases form an ideal bridgehead and supply line for American troops to be dumped in from overseas. At the same time the same fact would reduce into illusion the concepts that in the moments of an eventual NATO adventure, the Iberian Peninsula will continue to be a distant hinterland," ends the commentary in NEPSZABADSAG.

USSR ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION FOR CHURCH DELEGATION

LD042046 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Budapest, 4 Jun (MTI) -- Today Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Budapest, gave a reception for the Hungarian church delegation that attended the peace conference of world religions in Moscow.

The reception was attended by Vice-Premier Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee; Imre Gyori, head of department of the HSWP Central Committee; Undersecretary of State Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs, Cardinal Dr Janos Lekai, president of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopacy, and several state and public officials were also present.

PUJA DEPARTS CANADA FOR NEW YORK UN SESSION

LD051810 Budapest MTI in English 1728 GMT 05 Jun 82

[Text] Ottawa, 5 Jun (MTI) -- At the end of his official visit to Canada, Hungarian foreign minister Frigyes Puja left Calgary, Alberta for New York today. The Hungarian foreign minister will attend the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

POLISH DAILY INTERVIEWS GASPAR ON UNIONS

AU032037 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 May 82 p 6

[Andrzej Dzierzanwoski interview with Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council: "We Must Always Be Active" — in Budapest, no date given — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The following interview was given by Comrade Sandor Gaspar, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council, to our permanent correspondent in Budapest. S. Gaspar has been chairman of the WFTU for several years, and last February the 10th WFTU Congress in Havana reelected him to this post.

[Question] The Hungarian trade unions have seen difficult times after the 1956 events. What has been their development? How have they helped the country overcome its difficulties?

[Answer] After 1956 we began to search for new roads. Speaking figuratively: We had been traveling in a railcar heading for socialism. The car jumped the rails, and we had to do everything possible to rapidly put it back on the rails and head for the final destination, which we Hungarian communists have not given up.

Every sphere of life required renewal, but it was above all the Marxist-Leninist Party that had to renew itself. That was the basic condition for mobilizing social forces and for restoring people's trust in socialism. The trade union movement committed itself at once to that highly complicated process of renewal.

THE PARTY CARRIED OUT A PROFOUND AND COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PAST ERRORS AND DENOUNCED THEM. IT PUT UP A BARRIER AGAINST REVISIONIST TRENDS, WHICH TRIED TO CONTINUE TO ATTACK SOCIALISM UNDER THE SLOGAN OF REPAIRING THE PAST ERRORS. WE TOOK THE SAME LINE IN TRADE UNIONS. FORTUNATELY, THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT DID NOT DISINTEGRATE IN 1956. During the ninth plenum of our council in September 1956 we pointed out the errors in trade union work, but a month later the revolution broke out, and it became impossible to implement the plans for restoring trade unions to their sociopolitical significance.

In January 1957 another plenum of our council discussed the place and role of trade unions under the conditions of the socialist state, analyzed the attitude of trade unions toward the party and government, and formulated the principles of representing the interests and protecting the rights of the working people.

It is extremely difficult to present the model of the Hungarian trade unions in a few sentences. That model has developed over 25 years of hard and tough work. Our fundamental principles have not changed, but we constantly improve organizational structures in order to better cope with new requirements. Not so long ago we reinstated the institution of the Men of Trust, which has been known in Hungary for almost 100 years. The Men of Trust represent the mass of the trade unionists and have the best knowledge of the working people's views. They work with work forces on a day-to-day basis, sound out their moods and collect views on specific issues. No decision can be made on work, working conditions or on recreation for workers without the agreement of the Men of Trust. The general meeting of the Men of Trust also evaluates factory managements and gives them votes of confidence.

We continue to change our action methods all the time. It is in the nature of man to rapidly become lax and to rest on his achievements, which it is our duty to prevent by all means. We must always be active. Such is the role of trade unions.

TRADE UNIONS ARE PARTNERS OF THE PARTY AND GOVERNMENT. Our Megye [County] bodies are partners of the Megye People's Councils, and our factory bodies are partners of factory managements. These partnerlike relations are extremely fascinating. IF WE WANT TO BE PARTNERS, THEN OUR FUNCTIONARIES AND ACTIVISTS MUST HAVE TIME FOR SUCH CONTACTS. THESE GREAT ISSUES SHOULD NOT OBSCURE CURRENT NEEDS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE. THAT IS WHY WE ARE NOW FOCUSING OUR ATTENTION ON THE COMMON, DAILY PROBLEMS OF MAN.

[Question] Acting self-dependently [samodzielnie], the Hungarian trade union movement did not accept the thesis put forward in 1956 that it was independent [niezalezny] of the party. How is the principle of self-dependence [samodzielnosc] and of recognizing the MSZMP's leading role observed in practice?

[Answer] Our council's plenum in January 1957 categorically rejected the concept of the trade union movement's independence [niezaleznosc] from the Communist Party. TRADE UNION ACTIVITY IS BASED ON THE SOCIALIST PRINCIPLES IN THE SAME WAY AS THE FUNCTIONING OF THE PARTY OF THE WORKERS CLASS. SHARING A COMMON IDEOLOGICAL PLATFORM AND IDENTIFY OF AIMS, THE PARTY AND THE TRADE UNIONS CANNOT BE POLITICALLY INDEPENDENT OF EACH OTHER.

The concept "independence" is often misunderstood. Many people indulge in simplified thinking and believe that it is enough to add the epithet "independent" or "free" to the names of trade unions. They think that this at once justifies their right to exist It is impossible to divorce such epithets from the conditions of the given state. What does independence mean? Under the conditions of capitalism, where parties of various orientations are active, it is natural that trade unions must be free to act on behalf of the workers class. Nevertheless, trade unions also associate themselves with a party under the conditions of capitalism. UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM TRADE UNIONS CANNOT BE INDEPENDENT BECAUSE THIS WOULD BE TANTAMOUNT TO THEIR DISSOCIATING THEMSELVES FROM THE STRUGGLE THAT SERVES THE INTERESTS OF ALL THE PEOPLE AND THAT IS HEADED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY. IN SUCH A CASE INDEPENDENCE WOULD MEAN PITTING THE INTERESTS OF THE CLASS AGAINST THE INTERESTS OF SOCIETY. ON THE OTHER HAND, TRADE UNIONS MUST BE SELF-DEPENDENT. IN HUNGARY THEY LEAD A SELF-DEPENDENT TRADE UNION LIFE AND BASE THEIR ACTIVITIES ON THEIR OWN STATUS AND ON THE DIRECTIVES OF DEMOCRATICALLY ELECTED BODIES.

[Question] In view of that, is it possible to speak of a "typical" division of work between the party, the government and trade unions?

[Answer] BEING SELF-DEPENDENT, THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT FULLY ACCEPTS THE LEADING ROLE OF THE PARTY, WHICH IS THE LEADING FORCE OF THE PEOPLE. WE HAVE RECOGNIZED THAT IN THE SOCIALIST STATE THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT MUST NOT BE JUST AN EXECUTOR OF PARTY POLICY; IT SHOULD ALSO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN SHAPING THAT POLICY AND IN FORMULATING THE STRATEGIC TASKS THAT THE PARTY POSES FOR THE PEOPLE AND STATE.

It is the basic task of the trade union movement to foster the working people's awareness, to enhance the country's economic strength and, at the same time, to represent the interests and protect the rights of the working people. Only the unity of those elements gives you the total image of the trade union movement, a relationship of partnership has developed between the party and trade unions. IN OUR COUNTRY NO CRUCIAL DECISIONS CAN BE MADE WITHOUT THE OPINION OF TRADE UNIONS, NO MATTER AT WHAT LEVEL SUCH DECISIONS ARE TO BE MADE. WE HAVE CREATED THE NECESSARY LEGAL DECISIONS FOR THAT. Trade unions are the most extensive representation of the working people and know their needs, demands and postulates. In this way we realize the great Leninist idea of the intermediary role of trade unions.

THE PARTY RESPECTS THE SELF-DEPENDENCE OF THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT AND RECOGNIZES AND ESTEEMS OUR ACTIVITIES. WE PARTICIPATE IN GOVERNMENT AND ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ALL POLITICAL AND STATE DECISIONS BECAUSE THEY AND THEIR FINAL SHAPE INCORPORATE THE VIEWS OF THE WORKING PEOPLE WHO ARE TRADE UNION MEMBERS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT ARE OF THE SAME NATURE. ACTUALLY, TWO OR THREE TIMES A YEAR OUR COUNCIL DISCUSSES THE COUNTRY'S KEY ISSUES WITH THE GOVERNMENT. During such meetings we discuss the details of specific measures. I make no secret of the fact that at times our views differ, but our meetings are dialogues: We discuss and argue, but in the end find common ground. The details of such discussions do not reach the public to the extent we would like. Our trade union members are curious to know what arguments we put forward and why the government did not accept them. We are trying to change this practice, because the working people should know the details of such debates and because this would be a kind of control for them over the activities of the government and the trade union leadership.

[Question] In Hungary, trade unions may veto administrative decisions. How do you use that right and in what circumstances? What is your view of strikes in the socialist state?

[Answer] The right of veto possessed by the Hungarian trade unions attests to their competence and powers, and confirms our extensive participation in shaping and implementing political and economic decisions. The right of veto is present at every level of trade union activity. The National Trade Union Council can express its opposition to government decisions, and the Factory Council can express its opposition to the conduct of factory management.

Every year trade unions use the right of veto about 40 times, mostly in factories. They express their opposition against various issues -- wages, working time, work safety and hygiene, health protection and so on. In my opinion the existence of the right of veto is an adequate means to force the administration to act in line with regulations and to consider trade union views every time a problem is to be solved. The veto is one of the guarantees of democratically solving the working people's crucial problems.

You have asked me about our view on strikes. I think that the strike is an old right of workers and that this is beyond discussion. There are no regulations in Hungary to forbid a strike, and we do not take any conseqnences against those who would like to use the right to strike. A STRIKE UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF SOCIALISM IS NOT A SUITABLE MEANS OF SETTLING ANY PROBLEMS. AS TRADE UNIONS, WE HAVE ADEQUATE POWERS TO SOLVE ALL PROBLEMS WITHOUT RESORTING TO STRIKES. AND WHAT YOU CANNOT SOLVE WITHOUT A STRIKE YOU WILL NOT SOLVE BY A STRIKE. THIS IS OUR VIEW ON THIS ISSUE.

There is no need to conceal the fact that strikes do occur in Hungary. They have had the nature of local conflicts between work forces and factory and shop managements. We have also had announcements that strikes would be held as a protest against inexpertly settling people's important business. Those announcements were signals that a trade union organizations' work was bad to say the least, and that the party and trade union organizations as well as factory managements were unable to solve the work forces' problems.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- A new Hungarian-Spanish economic and industrial agreement has been signed in Budapest. The 10-year agreement ensures cooperation between the enterprises of the two countries after Spain enters the Common Market. In Madrid, the Hungarian-Spanish Mixed Goods Exchange and Cooperation Committee has held a [word indistinct] session. Cooperative relations were evaluated and an exchange of opinions was held. The two countries' goods exchange reached $52 million last year. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 5 Jun 82 LD]

MAJOR GENERAL DIES -- Budapest, 4 June (MTI) -- Major General Arpad Papp, veteran of the Hungarian working class movement, member of the HSWP Central Committee and retired national commander of the Workers' Guard, died at the age of 55, on June 4, after a prolonged serious illness. [Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 4 Jun 82 LD]

JARUZELSKI, DELEGATION RETURN FROM ROMANIA

LD042258 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP) -- The party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic has returned to Warsaw. After completing its official visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania, the party-state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski returned to Warsaw late in the evening of 4 June.

At the airport it was met by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the SD Central Committee; Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa; members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; and members of the Government Presidium and of the Warsaw municipal authorities.

Romanian Charge d'Affaires Grigore Negulesco was also present.

Message Sent to Ceausescu

LD042222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] In a telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu after flying out of Bucharest, Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the Polish party and state delegation and on his own behalf, has expressed his thanks for his cordial reception and for the fruitful talks in Romania, as well as his conviction that these talks will contribute to closer relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and nations.

WARSAW REPORTS FURTHER CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS

LD050056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Attention: We are broadcasting a navigational warning. The following areas are closed to shipping and fishing boats: Sea area No 3, on 5 June from 0600-1500 hours; sea area No 3 from 6 June between 1900 and 7 June 0300; sea area No 3 from 7 June between 1900 and 9 June 0300; sea area No 1 on 8 June from 0800-1800; and sea area No 3 from 11 June between 1300 and 12 June 0300.

PAP REPORTS U.S. SENATE 'ANTI-POLISH' RESOLUTION

LD041814 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

["U.S. Senate Adopts Anti-Polish Resolution" -- PAP headline; by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 4 Jun (PAP) -- The United States' Senate has adopted an anti-Polish resolution submitted some months ago by conservative Senators Kasten and Moynihan, which forbids payments of government guaranteed credits to Poland unless Poland declares insolvency.

The adoption of such resolution "crowns" months of efforts by Washington's extremely conservative political circles, which were and still are opposed by the U.S. administration, liberal political circles and above all by the most directly affected banking circles. The resolution is of a precedential and clearly discriminating nature and constitutes yet another element of American sanctions against Poland. It is not, however, a binding document yet as it needs first to be approved by the House of Representatives and initialled by the U.S. President.

Washington's political circles are well aware that the resolution is not fully concordant with the interests of the United States and that its value is that of a mere political demonstration. It is feared that should it be approved and put into effect a chain reaction may be triggered off of opinions demanding identical decisions vis-a-vis other countries heavily indebted to American banks. Everybody also realizes that the resolution will have a decisive impact on the East-West economic relations and as such will be badly received by the U.S. West European allies.

RADIO SOLIDARITY CONTINUES CLANDESTINE BROADCASTS

PA070155 Paris AFP in English 0150 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, June 7 (AFP) -- "Radio Solidarnosc," the Solidarity federations' clandestine radio, made its eighth broadcast Sunday evening and revealed the existence of another transmitter at Poznan.

In last night's 10-minute transmission, Radio Solidarnosc said that the Poznan station had broadcast a message to Polish soldiers on May 12. "We are aware that none of you has chosen" to be where you are, "military service being required in Poland," the message went.

During the transmission, covered by loudly played American pop music, Radio Solidarnosc said that the number of union militants arrested or sentenced since the state of siege was put into effect in December equals the number of internees (officially more than 3,000), and that their detention conditions are worse.

The radio also quoted a statement by Archibishop Jozep Glemp, who said that Pope John Paul II had expressed the wish to visit all the internment camps if he went to Poland. The pope added that he hoped the camps would no longer exist by then.

STANISLAW KOCIOLEK APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO USSR

LD051820 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Chairman of the Council of State Henry Menryk Jablonski has received newly-appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Poland in the Soviet Union Stanislaw Kociolek.

WARSAW PZPR COMMITTEE MEETS, ELECTS NEW LEADER

Jaruzelski Attends

LD051126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The Warsaw PZPR Committee is meeting today. The subject of discussion is the problems being encountered in the activities of the Warsaw party organization. Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is attending the meeting. Also present are Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak and Marian Wozniak, alternate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the party Central Committee.

Wozniak Replaces Kociolek

LD051334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Warsaw PZPR Committee is meeting today.

The committee favorably responded to the request made by Stanislaw Kociolek to be relieved of the post of first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee. It expressed warm thanks to him for his enormous contribution to the consolidation and development of the Warsaw party organization.

Later in the session, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, on behalf of the Central Committee Politburo, recommended Marian Wozniak, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, for the post of first secretary of the Warsaw committee. In a secret ballot, Marian Wozniak was elected first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR POLITBURO MEMBERSHIP ACTIVITIES

Kubiak Chairs Meeting

LD042324 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] A further session of the PZPR Central Committee commission for explaining the causes of social conflicts has been held. It was chaired by Hieronim Kubiak, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The subject of the session was the causes of the crisis of 1980. The basis for discussion lay in two alternative reports. The commission recommended that on the basis of the two reports and of the discussion a single synthesis should be drawn up, containing an assessment of the causes, the course and the effects of the crisis of 2 years ago.

Siwak Chairs Meeting

LD041946 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] In Warsaw there was a plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee commission for proposals, complaints and signals from the population [name as heard] under the chairmanship of Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo. The contents of the draft statute of the Central Committee were discussed concerning problems which are in the process of being solved and which were mentioned in letters, postulates, proposals and complaints submitted to party echelons and organizations. The draft statute will be presented during the next plenary session of the party Central Committee.

The proposals contained in this document evoked much interest among members of the commission, above all because of the significance of problems touched upon. Many new remarks and suggestions were introduced. It was emphasized, for example, and this was stressed by Albin Siwak in his introductory speech, that even during previous years there were many statutes and decisions designed to regulate a procedure of settling complaints and proposals but, unfortunately, they lacked rigorous consistency as regards their implementation. That is why -- it was stated during the session -- it is imperative to do everything in order to make the statute which is being worked out at present clear and easy to understand and to implement its decisions practically.

Orzechowski at Zamosc Plenum

AU051718 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "Zamosc"]

[Text] On 31 May at the PZPR Voivodship Committee plenum in Zamosc, an appraisal was made of the talks going on in the region about the ideological program draft declaration entitled "What We Are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading." Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski took part.

During the meeting, which was chaired by Voivodship Committee First Secretary Mieczyslaw Kaminski, it was pointed out that over 70 percent of the members of the Zamosc Voivodship PZPR Committee, including almost 4,500 workers and 5,000 farmers, had expressed their views in the party debate.

It was also stressed during the plenum that there is no other road except the road of a socialist renewal of sociopolitical and economic life which has been adopted by the party. It was stressed, however, that it is important to continue this road entirely consistently.

Nevertheless, one must realize that the enemy does not sleep and that the party must know who it can agree and cooperate with and who it must resolutely fight, it was further said. It has to be clearly said in the declaration what stage in the building of socialism the country and the party have reached.

PZPR members should actively influence those around them and openly approach nonparty people. A battle to win people over is being waged between the party and antisocialist forces. The party's task is to emerge from this battle victorious. Here, it is particularly important to win over the young generation by means of honest dialogue and correct educational work.

These are not just matters for today, but for entire decades, M. Orzechowski said. We need words and declarations which can quickly transform themselves into deeds, but these must be sensible and premeditated deeds. And the declaration "What WE Are Fighting For, Where We Are Heading" should become the motto for such activity.

At the end, the plenum adopted a resolution which stated that the definite majority of party organizations and cells in the voivodship have placed their support for the need to adopt the ideological declaration.

Orzechowski at Nowy Sacz

LD052202 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 05 Jun 82

[Text] The aktiv of the Nowy Sacz Voivodship PZPR Committee met today in Rabka. Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee answered questions concerning the current political, social and economic situation of the country. The draft of the ideological and programmatic declaration "What We Are Fighting for and Where We Are Heading" which is being discussed by members of the party at present, was also spoken of. Speaking about the main problems of party work, Marian Orzechowski emphasized that the strength and the profile of the party has to be determined by the primary party organizations, and that their main task is the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 9th PZPR Congress and the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee at successive plenums.

Orzechowski at Cultural Meeting

LD050814 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Many people say Solidarity negated the domestic and national character of the Polish labor movement. It must be stressed that Solidarity was simply repeating the attack to which the Polish labor movement has been exposed for the past century, PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski said at a meeting of Kuznica cultural activists in Warsaw. The meeting was dedicated to the history of the Polish labor movement.

Barcikowski at Biala Podlaska

LD042314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The aims of the voivodship party organization in resolving problems related to the young generation were the theme of today's plenum of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Biala Podlaska. In the debate attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, problems related to the advancement of the young were discussed. The speakers also referred to work, which is one of the criteria in the assessment of man's [word indistinct]. Referring to this part of the debate Kazimierz Barcikowski said that the Polish economy contains untapped material resources which are immobilized and unused; but in order to utilize them a new approach to man is needed [words indistinct].

Barcikowski Chairs Meeting

LS051432 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Today a meeting of young members of the central party echelons -- the Central Committee, the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission -- is taking place under the chairmanship of Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. The participants are alike in that none of them is more than 35 years old.

The meeting provides a valuable forum for a comprehensive exchange of views and observations on the preparation for the plenary session of the Party Central Committee devoted to matters of the younger generation.

In the discussion, the state of preparations for the plenum is being assessed in relation to the present social, political and economic situation in the country and the moods and feelings expressed by young people. Also under discussion are questions to be resolved by the Central Committee plenum on matters involving the young.

Porebski Speaks to Pax

AU041055 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 2

[Staffer report on speech by Tadeusz Porebski, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Wroclaw, to the Wroclaw meeting of the Wroclaw Voivodship Association of Pax -- date not given]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the meeting's discussion, T. Porebski dwelt on general and more detailed problems. Discussing the issues of national agreement, he stressed the permanence of the process of renewal and the need for the militancy of everyone to whom the good of socialist Poland is dear. Against this background he pointed to the dispensability of the division of the people into believers and nonbelievers and stressed strongly the party's effort to expand the social base of shared government and to include lay Catholics in discharging social functions.

Discussing the issues of the economy reform, T. Porebski stressed the determination to continue its every aspect and pointed out that its implementation should have the nature of a permanent process, which should be improved all the time, and not the nature of an ad hoc measure.

We must not be angry with the young generation, T. Porebski said. It is a task of all of us to find out about the reasons for the present situation and to present an honest vision of Poland's development to the young generation and all the people.

T. Porebski informed the meeting about the work on the people's council bill and stressed the need to introduce the self-management process into all spheres of social life, including the factories.

Labecki Delegation in Silesia

LD051258 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] A delegation of party activists from Gdansk Voivodship led by Jan Labecki, Politburo member and first secretary of the works committee in the Lenin shipyards, has been in Silesia since yesterday. This morning the delegates laid flowers at the foot of the monument of Silesian insurgents. Later the guests from the coastal area went to Bytom, where they visited the central mining rescue station.

GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SMALL INDUSTRY

LD052158 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 5 Jun (PAP) -- A session of the Government Presidium discussed the development of the small scale industry and services, the Government Press Office said here today. The Government Presidium positively assessed the operation of the small scale industry and also the implementation of the provisions of the economic reform in this area of the economy. Despite serious supply problems, units of the small scale industry attain better economic results than key branches of industry and better adapt themselves to the difficult crisis conditions.

The share of the value of the sold production of the small scale industry in the total industrial production rose from 5.8 per cent in 1980 to 6.8 percent in 1981. The upward tendency stays on also this year.

The number of units of the socialized small scale industry grew by 402. The potential of the private-owned crafts firms was expanded considerably. Polonia enterprises are developing intensively. Licences for 55 such enterprises were issued last year. About 100 new applications are under examination.

The Government Presidium stressed the necessity of taking further [word indistinct] action to speed up the development of the small scale industry and to increase its role in Poland's economic and social life.

The Government Presidium pointed to the necessity of overcoming the regression in services for the population.

The Presidium examined a concept of improving and modernising telecommunications and postal services till 1985, put forth by the minister of communications.

MINISTRY CONFERENCE DISCUSSES INDUSTRIAL REFORM

LD042206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The problems of the construction materials industry during the first period of the implementation of economic reform were the subject of today's conference of plenipotentiaries of the Ministry of Construction and Construction Materials Industry and directors of associations of enterprises. At present in the construction materials industry six economic units have already been established.

During the conference it was stated that the construction materials industry is experiencing serious economic difficulties this year. Production results during the first 2 months are not good. An increase in production was noted only in factories which possessed lime fertilizers [as heard], gas, concrete and mineral wool and [words indistinct]. However, in other factories a considerable drop in production was noted which cannot always be justified by so-called objective difficulties.

It was also stated that a still critical situation as regards the exploitation of construction materials makes it difficult to implement reforms. During the discussion representatives of individual associations talked about difficulties and problems which have to be faced daily. The necessity of regulating matters of remuneration, which would have great influence in ending the process of the drifting away of personnel was also pointed out.

OBODOWSKI OPENS LOCAL ADMINISTRATORS CONFERENCE

LD071010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Excerpts] An assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the country and conclusions for the work of local bodies of state administration emerging from it, are the theme of a conference attended by voivodas, mayors of towns with voivodship rank and plenipotentiaries of the committee for defense of the homeland. The conference was opened by Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski on behalf of Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski.

OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

AU051705 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Jun 82 pp 1, 3

[Henryk Chadzynski interview with Vice Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers: "To Shorten the Time of Tightened Belts" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Our people are impatiently awaiting the signs that the economic recession has been halted for good. Have such signs appeared after 5 months of martial law? Has martial law favorably influenced the economy?

[Answer] The signs that the economic situation has improved are already there. For example, the extracting industries and parts of the processing industries that are independent of Western supplies are working effectively. Some independent enterprises are beginning to solve their greatest difficulties -- raw and other materials. The food market has been calmed down to some extent, and we have been able to create "bridgeheads" of fiscal-market balance after a long period of time. Negative manifestations and trends destructive for the economicy, however, continue to assert themselves. They include low trade with foreign countries -- that is, too low exports and too low imports and, consequently, the supply barrier raised against the enterprises that work on Western materials, no evidence of lower production costs and inadequate procurement of grains.

We have many difficulties, and their elimination is a question of several years and not of a few months; however, our people's impatience is considerable. It should be clearly stated that they hope not only that the economic recession will be halted permanently, but also that more rapid improvements in living conditions occur.

[Question] How far is the stabilization of our country's life, especially the restoration of order and discipline under the conditions of martial law, instrumental in implementing the economic reform, which is regarded as the top mainspring for extracting the country form its crisis?

[Answer] Stabilization of life is the necessary condition for implementing the reform, but stabilization alone will not be enough to ensure the success of the reform. The economic reform is being implemented under extremely difficult conditions. We lack reserves, are going through a crisis of supplies and are unable to obtain adequate assistance from abroad.

The conditions under which we have to introduce new mechanisms of the economy's functioning can occasion fundamental doubts as to the feasibility of the reform. Every crisis, especially as profound as ours, gives rise to the need for a strongly centralized management.

That is why in this context it is necessary to stress two crucial issues. First, the reform should not be regarded as the only mainspring of extracting the country from its crisis. After all, our reform concerns the mechanisms and not the content of economic processes. And mechanisms can work better or worse. The fact that we are implementing the economic reform can only mean that we have the conditions under which we can overcome our crisis more speedily and forge ahead; however, the actual effectiveness of our work, the efficiency of implementing the anticrisis program, changes in the structure of production, the implementation of the principles of social justice and the socialization of the processes of decisionmaking and planning will be of fundamental significance.

Second, we must state quite clearly that it will not be possible to overcome the crisis without general initiative and militancy in specific actions and individual undertakings and without the belief that the social efforts, for which we have often appealed, will be really effective. Releasing such social militancy is now our basic task, and that is why the economic reform banks on independence of enterprises.

[Question] But this independence is restricted.

[Answer] While banking on such independence, we have to maintain for some time some measure of centralization with regard to some decisions and actions. This is so in the case of the operational programs which continue to preserve the central distribution of resources and materials in the sphere of the production that meets the most important needs.

[Question] Has Poland's position as an economic partner for foreign countries changed since martial law was introduced? How far are external factors instumental in enabling us to overcome this dramatic economic situation?

[Answer] The level of economic development and the export and payment potentials determine one's position as economic partner for foreign countries. Such are the rules of the game. Because our situation was dteriorating with increasing rapidity last year, our position as a partner also slumped violently. The biggest commercial banks, which evaluate debtors for their credibility, placed Poland 84th in their list last September. The reports drawn up by Western experts at that time -- a report for the U.S. Congress is one illustration -- indicated that before Poland's economic credibility can be restored we must go back to work for a full working week, block increases in wages and social allowances, reform prices radically and tame the increasing anarchy of our economic life. Martial law has made it possible to fulfill those elementary conditions for economic stabilization; however, at this juncture the political interests of our Western partners gained the upper hand over economic considerations. Poland became an object of economic restrictions, and the credit blockade has hit us most painfully. The upshot of this is that, despite our great efforts to take the country out of its crisis, our credibility has been reduced still further. Last March we were placed 93rd on the list I have mentioned.

[Question] The conclusion?

[Answer] We would like to pay off our debts, but our potential does not match our intentions. We will be able to pay off our debts when our industries are at work, when there is no shortage of raw and other materials and when we are exporting. This is what we need and what is in the interest of our debtors. If you want to harvest fruit, you must not cut down the tree bearing it.

[Question] What are the prospects for the second half of this year? In particular, is it possible to count on a further pacification of the market not only because of increased prices, but also because of increased supplies? Which spheres of supplies can be protected and where should no improvements be expected?

[Answer] The extent of satisfying food needs in the second half of this year will depend on the extent to which the flow of goods between the rural and urban areas is restored. Specifically, this depends on whether we will be able to procure the necessary amounts of grains from our farmers. Last year our yields of the four grains were good: 17.2 million tons, which was 800,000 tons more than in 1980. Up to last April, however, we did not even reach 2 million tons, which means that it was 15 percent below the level of 1980, a much worse year. As a result, we have been eating bread for a few months now made almost wholly of imported flour; however, our potential to import grains on the present scale is ending.

That is why we must procure far more grains from our farmers' new yields, but we will not achieve this by raising the procurement prices -- such proposals have been made -- because money not matched by goods causes the procurement of farm produce to slump. Increased procurement of grains and other farm produce must be obtained through a better system of contracts on farm produce and by increasing our ability to encourage procurement with the help of the necessary supplies of goods and production means to the rural areas.

If we increase our independence in food production, we will be able to allocate in the second half of the year larger amounts of foreign currency to imports of supplies for our industries. Such imports must have priority in the sphere of our foreign trade, because they will enable us to stimulate our production, promote exports and increase market production and the supplies of industrial products to rural areas.

The shortening of the present period when we have to tighten our belts is a task for all of us, not just for the administration and the government.

PAP ON JOURNALISTS' RESOLUTION, OLSZOWSKI SPEECH

LD042244 Warsaw PAP in English 2043 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Jun (PAP) -- A meeting of the temporary main board of the Association of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic (SDPRL) was held here today.

The meeting was attended by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski, representatives of leaderships of press departments of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) Central Committee, the United Peasant Party (ZSL) Central Committee and the Democratic Party (SD) Central Committee, the government's press bureau, and heads of three major centres of journalism: workers' publishing cooperative "Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch", the TV and radio committee and the Polish press agency PAP.

Stefan Olszowski said during the meeting that "in the Polish society today we have two complexes of consciousness: a real one and a false one. The complex of false consciousness includes such elements as trust in 'the West', illusive hopes for economic assistance which, in fact, were transformed into economic sanctions, reborn poloncentrism [as received] which was so strongly revealed while passing the message to nations of Eastern Europe by the Solidarnosc congress, creating the Solidarnosc myth as a myth of a rebellion. The party is fighting against that false consciousness coming -- and this was confirmed by the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress -- from the real assessment of our possibilities," said Stefan Olszowski.

"If today, Stefan Olszowski went on, we are consistently implementing the resolutions of the 9th congress and fulfilling plans determined by General Wojciech Jaruzelski on December 13, we are creating bases for accord on issues which are of major significance for the society. There are many many areas in which the aspirations of the party [words indistinct] the realistic stand taken by the church makes it possible to expect that the church will continue to cooperate to protect the Polish national interest," Olszowski stated.

Stefan Olszowski assured the participants in the meeting that those who are responsible for the present difficulties of life and halting the development of Poland will be brought to account and added that "one should not forget here about the responsibility of those who call for underground resistance now and those who [word indistinct] the economy in [word indistinct] 1980 through December 1981."

The plenary meeting unanimously passed a resolution stating that the journalists of the Polish People's Republic are aware of the value of their achievements over the period of 37 years but also of errors made over that period, of inseparable union of national reasons with the reasons of political system, and of lasting ties between the fate and security of socialist Poland and the USSR and other allied countries. On the other hand, a part of the (?society) still upholds views of a futile negation, naive neomessianic illusions, attempts to escape [word indistinct] through the so-called inner emigration.

"We, journalists affiliated with the SDPRL, considering ourselves to be a constructive partner for the PUWP and its allies, want to [word indistinct] as effectively as possible to strengthen constructive citizens' attitudes," the resolution said.

"We are coming out for the principle of freedom of speech and publication understood, however, not in an abstract way but according to the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and other laws and international agreements," it went on.

"We are convinced that the resolution of the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party saying that "the overcoming of the crisis of confidence requires deep changes in the system and process of social communication has not become out of date. To fulfill this task, especially in the present situation, requires full creative effort from the journalistic milieu," the resolution stressed.

More on Olszowski

LD041910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] In the House of Journalists in Warsaw, a session of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDPRL] took place.

Apart from an extensive expose during the deliberations, Stefan Olszowski said this specially for the listeners of Polish television:

[Begin recording] I would like to say with full conviction that the SDPRL faces and is creating a very serious mission. One could define this mission in five parts: first, it is the mission of undertaking all important socioprofessional problems of the journalists field, but, of course, the issue is not an end in itself: second, looking after the intellectural life of journalists which should flourish especially in the clubs of the new association; third, the great and important problem of preparing the new, in particular young, journalist cadre for this developing and socially very important profession; fourth, rebuilding and developing contacts with journalist organizations of other countries, including, above all, socialist countries; fifth, an extraordinarily important component of this mission of the new association is coparticipation in preparing and creating important state acts and decisions concerning journalists, for example, the new statute which is being prepared about the law [word indistinct].

I believe, on the basis of what I noticed so far regarding the activities of the SDPRK and also on the basis of the course and (?the efforts) of today's interesting and rich discussion, that the realization of this mission promises very good hopes. [end recording]

JABLONSKI INAUGURATES NEW SUPREME COURT SESSION

LD052220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The fundamental duty of the Supreme Court is to apply the law in a manner most favorable to overcoming the crisis, normalizing social life and encouraging positive trends in the state and among the public. This was said at today's conference inaugurating the activities of the Supreme Court newly appointed by the Council of State.

Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the council, who spoke during the deliberations, emphasized that the program of the Supreme Court, approved of by the Council of State, meets the needs of the times. The judicial apparatus faces a lot of difficult and complicated problems. This program, which is a result of the work carried out by the Supreme Court based on experience and reflection, can be implemented. This will strengthen the application of the law, an important element in the further development of the People's Republic. Henryk Jablonski emphasized that the implementation of the program depends on the judges, on their knowledge and experiences and their professional conscience.

PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON OFFENSES

LD052010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Communique issued 5 May by the General Prosecutor's Office of the People's Republic of Poland]

[Text] 1. After August 1980, and in 1981, many complaints and denunciations, often anonymous, were submitted to the prosecuting organs, in which various persons occupying prominent posts were reproached for exploiting their posts for material or personal profit.

All the denunciations were subjected to penetrating analysis. After verification and evaluation of the data many of the charges failed to find confirmation; some proved to be untrue, tendentious or even calculated to undermine the authority of persons discharging functions in the state organs or in the party, and so did not provide a basis for instituting penal proceedings.

Some denunciations -- after verification -- proved to contain true charges. In every such case preparatory proceedings were instituted and meticulously conducted.

2. Charges have been filed against persons affected by the (?actions) of the Prosecutor's Office. These are mainly charges of gaining material profit for themselves or other persons at public expense, above all by building villas and summer houses, by having apartments furnished over and above the norm, by the illegal offering and accepting of souvenirs and gifts, and by the illegal disposal of vouchers giving the right to buy private cars.

In the preparatory proceedings instituted prior to 31 December 1981, the prosecutors presented charges of offense and completed preparatory proceedings against 263 persons, including:

-- 31 persons holding posts in central authorities;
-- 91 persons holding posts in state administration and other institutions of voivodship level;
-- 21 persons holding posts in state administration of organs of basic level;
-- 120 persons holding posts in the economic apparatus.

Acts of indictment were filed against 218 persons, and among them:

-- 25 persons holding posts in central authorities;
-- 66 persons holding managerial posts in voivodship authorities;
-- 106 persons holding posts in economic administration;
-- 21 persons holding other managerial posts in organs of authority and state administration.

Proceedings against 38 persons were discontinued, including:

-- 14 persons in view of a lack of (?data) of the crime;
-- 20 persons, conditionally, in view of the small amount of harm done by the crimes committed;
-- 2 persons in view of the death of the suspect;
-- 2 persons on the basis of the decree of 13 December 1981, on the remission of some crimes and misdemeanours;

In 35 cases the decisions of the prosecutors concerning discontinuation of proceedings were not objected to and became legally binding. Three complaints were submitted by the control organs against the decisions to discontinue; among which the decisions were waived and supplementary proceedings were recommended in two cases.

Taking essential decisions to end proceedings, the prosecutors were guided by the principle of impartiality and equal treatment of citizens. In matters devoid of foundation or arousing fundamental doubts, the proceedings were discontinued by the Prosecutors' Office, or the institution of preparatory proceedings was refused. The accusations were annulled in obvious cases and in cases of disputable or even doubtful (?opinions) as to the factual statements, or cases with a varied evaluation of the legal problem, because the prosecutors' duty and the principle of law observance, as well as the specific social reaction require handing over such matters to the courts for final decision. Courts have so far issued pronouncements [orzeczenia] concerning 68 persons, including 56 persons who were sentenced, 10 persons who were acquitted, 1 person against whom legal proceedings were discontinued and 1 person in whose case the court decided against passing a punishing sentence.

Prosecutors appealed against sentences -- or announced that they are about to do so -- in 24 cases. In these cases verdicts passed by courts were deemed inappropriate by the prosecutors.

Courts in established cases issued verdicts on the deprivation of freedom against those found guilty. The length of the punishments varied between 6 months and 7 years; implementation of some sentences was suspended. At the same time the courts also issued fines and in the cases covered by statute instituted compensation equal to the value of the damages incurred and pronounced a ban on taking responsible managerial posts. Apart from that in some cases the courts instituted full or partial confiscation of the property of the perpetrators.

Court proceedings are in progress against 145 persons. In five cases the court returned the acts of indictment pending the completion of investigations.

3. During the course of preparatory proceedings a need has occurred to gather and complete the extensive documentation as well as to work out specialist reports. By their nature these are labor-intensive and time-consuming.

Despite this no efforts were spared to ensure that during the course of preparatory proceedings the rules of appropriate legal proceedings were observed, both as far as attention to detail and the depth of the proceedings in question were concerned, and as regards factual, objective and conscientious evaluation of evidence or facts.

In order to attain full objectively with regard to interpretation of law the cases in question were put forward for consultation to the team appointed by the General Prosecutor's Office and which consists of the most experienced prosecutors. This was done to obtain assistance in carrying out evaluations of the facts established during investigation of the most serious cases and also in order to resolve specialist legal issues which would emerge in connection with preparatory proceedings.

The prosecution organs have tried to institute an invetigation in a manner which would consolidate the awareness of the public and of each citizen that everyone is held responsible for their deeds regardless of the position held or responsibilities assumed, that everyone is equal before the law without exception; and when the law is breached the perpetrators are inevitably held responsible before the law.

The completion of those cases and the appointment of the state tribunal to pass judgement on persons holding the highest state posts and to make them answerable before the Constitution for their being instrumental in causing the social and economic crisis, consitute an emphatic confirmation of implementation of the pronouncements contained in the proclamation of the Military Council of National Salvation, dated 13 December 1981, that we shall consistently purge Polish life of all evil, regardless of its source.

JUSTICE MINISTER, PROSECUTOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD051440 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] The leadership of the Ministry of Justice and of the Prosecutor's Office of the Polish People's Republic held a joint meeting in Warsaw to discuss the fundamental problems encountered in the consolidation of the rule of the law and methods to effectively fight crime.

It was agreed that the most important issues require cooperation. They include problems related to judicial review and reprieves, problems in the carrying out of sentences and questions connected with the progress of legislative work.

The prosecutor general, Franciszek Rusek, and the minister of justice, Sylwester Zawadzki, have stressed the need for joint discussion of all problems, the importance of which exceeds the individual spheres of activity of the Ministry of Justice and the prosecutor's office, and the need for joint consultation on ways to resolve them. It has been agreed that today's meeting constitutes the beginning of periodic contacts designed to raise the social role of the law and to strengthen the civic sense of justice and the rule of law.

GOVERNMENT UNDECIDED ON PLANS FOR TU, WALESA

PM041055 Paris LE FIGARO in French 1 Jun 82 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Walesa's Fate Still Undecided"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The remarks attributed to Deputy Prime Minister Ozdowski by an American TV network according to which Mr Walesa would return to Gdansk soon and could resume his trade union activities were more or less denied by official Polish circles yesterday. They say that the deputy prime minister's remarks were mistranslated -- it was merely a supposition which could only be turned into a reality if a number of conditions were first fulfilled.

However, it is not impossible that the government might very soon try to ease the rigors of martial law; first in an attempt to reduce the population's hostility somewhat and, second, in order to present a better image to the West and secure the lifting of economic and financial sanctions which are have a major impact.

The opposition, on the other hand, is not weakening: Sunday evening [30 May] the Solidarity radio called on the trade union's members to prepare for a possible general strike.

Meanwhile Mrs Walesa left Warsaw Monday for Przemsyl, in the southeast of the country. From there she will go to the Arlamowo Lodge where Mr Giscard d'Estaing liked to go hunting with Mr Gierek and where Mr Walesa apparently is.

Last Saturday Lech Walesa had a 4-hour meeting with Mr Chocholak, principal private secretary to Mr Ciosek, minister in charge of trade union affairs. Circles close to the government state that that is not the first meeting between the two men and that it is certainly not possible to talk of "negotiation." However, they admit that the conversation was "interesting" and made possible a broad review. In private they welcome the fact that, according to those same circles, Mr Walesa for the first time abandoned the precondition of the release of internees and prisoners before considering reviving Solidarity. In that connection the government apparently proposed four plans.

1 -- The recognition of Solidarity with its pre-13 December structures (at least temporarily) but also the elimination from the trade union's National Commission of the advisers and intellectuals acting within it or in an advisory capacity, and the pledge to honor a 2-year social truce.

2 -- The revival of the trade unions, including Solidarity, solely at enterprise level and the possible creation of "inter-trade-union coordination commissions."

3 -- The release of Mr Walesa but the continuation of the trade union's temporary suspension.

4 -- The "outlawing" of Solidarity and the creation, from grassroots level, of a new trade union with vocational rather than regional structures -- a trade union which would be "truly independent and self-managed."

That all seems to confirm General Jaruzelski's intention of trying to overcome the deadlock and the chaos. However, it is clear that the goal is far from being attained. The party's "hardliners" are still vigilant, but the moderates in the government and in Solidarity can only enter negotiations with great precautions.

In those circumstnces the greatest hopes of a change rest on a rapprochement between the army and the church. Will the beginnings of an agreement between the army and the church start during the church-state joint commission meeting which will take place in the next few days?

"Timid Efforts at an Open-Door Policy"

The statements made during a recent conference at Central Committee headquarters between representatives of the party and the government and the voivodship first secretaries -- a confidential meeting -- do not inspire unbridled optimism.

According to some reports General Jaruzelski in fact thinks that "a parallel process of struggle and accord is taking place." According to the Polish leader, who is still trying to reconcile opposites, the country is gradually recovering from shock; of course, the crisis continues but "the adversary's counteroffensive has been smashed."

General Jaruzelski is still insisting -- and this is a fairly favorable sign -- that Solidarity should not be attacked as a whole, only some of its leaders for specific actions.

One of the most interesting speeches was the one made by General Kiszczak. According to reports from a reliable source close to the party, the interior minister is fairly pessimistic. According to him there is an increasing number of Western agents in Poland and the traffic in smuggled printing and duplicating equipment is being stepped up. The minister thinks "a worsening of the situation" can be expected in the near future.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU-JARUZELSKI TALKS

AU041741 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpt] During the first round of talks held this morning at the Bucharest Palace of the State Council between the Romanian and Polish delegations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordially welcomed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Romania and expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute, through its results, to strengthening friendly relations between our parties, countries and peoples. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the invitation to visit Romania and the warm reception extended to him and in turn expressed the conviction that the meeting and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu will give a new impetus to the Romanian-Polish friendly cooperation.

Examining the current stage and prospect of bilateral relations, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out with satisfaction the comprehensive and fruitful development of ties of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and PZPR and between Romania and Poland and expressed the joint desire to work to continue to expand and deepen these relations in the political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other spheres of activity, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and the socialist construction in the two countries as well as in the interest of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

The high-level dialogue highlighted the interest of Romania and Poland in expanding cooperation in fields of great importance for their national economies and to increase and diversify trade exchanges, thus better utilizing existing possibilities in this respect. Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski established that the members of the two delegations should examine, during the visit, concrete ways and means to intensify Romanian-Polish cooperation, in accordance with agreements and measures agreed upon.

During the talks, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski briefed each other on socialist construction in the two countries. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again expressed the conviction that the Polish people, under PZPR leadership, will manage to overcome the present situation, to thoroughly resolve the problems facing the country and to ensure Poland's progress along the road of progress and socialism.

The two party-state leaders also exchanged views on world political developments and the international communist and workers movement. They reiterated the determination of our parties and countries to continue to actively contribute to promoting detente, peacefully resolving states of conflict and differences between states, attaining European security, bringing about disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, establishing a climate of trust and equal cooperation between nations and ensuring the triumph of ideals of socialism and peace in the world.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, met again this afternoon with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic. On this occasion, the two party-state leaders continued the exchange of views on bilateral and international issues of mutual interest.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed out the open and fruitful nature of their talks held in an atmosphere of warm friendship. They expressed the conviction that, on the basis of understandings reached, an ever closer cooperation will be attained between the RCP and PZPR; comprehensive relations between Romania and Poland will expand and deepen; economic cooperation will develop; trade exchanges will intensify; and friendship between the Romanian and Polish peoples will continue to intensify.

At the same time, they expressed the conviction, that in the spirit of the discussions held, the two parties and countries will strengthen cooperation in the international field. Both sides assessed that the broader promotion of Romanian-Polish cooperation is in accordance with the desire and aspirations of both peoples, is beneficial to the construction of the new system in Romania and Poland and serves the overall cause of socialism, peace, security, national independence, cooperation and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski decided to continue the high-level Romanian-Polish dialogue and pointed to its great importance for developing friendly relations between the two parties, countries and peoples as well as its profound significance at the world level. The two party-state leaders agreed to include the results and conclusions of the talks held in a joint communique which will be published later.

This evening, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave an official dinner in honor of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers and the Military Council of National Salvation of the Polish People's Republic. During the dinner, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski raised toasts.

The dinner was attended by Romanian and Polish officials.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 1730 GMT on 4 June carries a 500-word report on the start of the official talks in Bucharest between Ceausescu and Jaruzelski, listing additional officials who attended the talks on both sides: "Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the RCP, vice chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister secretary of state, adviser to the president of the republic; Stefan Birlea, member of the CC of the RCP, director of the office of the party general secretary and president of the republic; Iulian Plostinaru, member of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs; Constantin Arseni, chairman of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization; Pantelimon Gavanescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth]; and Ion Cosma, member of the CC of the RCP, Romania's ambassador in Warsaw."

[On the Polish side were: "Division General Tadeusz Hupalowski, member of the Military Council for National Salvation, minister of the administration, local economy and preservation of environment; Jerzy Jaskierna, president of the Federation of the Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; Stanislaw Miskiewicz, first secretary of the Szczecin Voivodal Committee of the PUWP; Boleslaw Koperski, Poland's ambassador in Bucharest; Colonel Boguslav Kolodziejczyk, head of the chancellory of the Secretariat of the CC of the PUWP; and Ludvic Ochocki, vice-chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic."]

Ceausescu's 'Frankness' Noted

LD041740 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Excerpts] A Polish party and state delegation headed by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski is visiting Bucharest. Here is a report by our correspondent (Marek Tumanowicz).

A dozen or so minutes after 1100, Polish-Romanian plenary talks began in the Bucharest Palace of the Council of State. The talks are chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu. The Polish side expressed its satisfaction that Romania is creating the possibility for increasing the tourist trade between our countries this year. In direct [bezposrednia] conversation Wojciech Jaruzelski and Nicolae Ceausescu informed each other about the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth party congress and the 12th RCP Congress. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the Romanian leader for his frankness [szczerosc] which represents the basis for thinking over many matters.

Ceausescu Toasts Jaruzelski

AU041929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES) -- In the toast he proposed at the official dinner given in honour of Wojciech Jaruzelski on June 4 Nicolae Ceausescu said he considered the Polish leader's visit to Romania an important moment in the development of the fine Romanian-Polish relations, in the strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples. He recalled the traditional Romanian-Polish relations of collaboration and good neighbourliness, as well as the links of close solidarity between the revolutionary and working-class movements in Romania and Poland in the struggle against national and social oppression, against fascism, for independence and progress, and mentioned that those relations were raised onto a new stage in the years of socialist construction. Nicolae Ceausescu also highlighted the steady development and diversification of the economic, technical-scientific and cultural collaboration and cooperation, the amplification of contacts and interchanges of experience between the two parties, between political and public organizations in the two countries.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: During the talks we have conducted today we have agreed to strengthen these traditional relations even more, to expand the Romanian-Polish collaboration and cooperation on all planes, on the basis of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. We consider that this fully meets our peoples' interests in progress, serves the cause of socialist construction in our countries, the cause of socialism in general.

Being concerned for providing every condition for the unswerving achievement of the work of socialist construction, our party and people also give special attention to the continuous strengthening of collaboration with the other socialist countries, with the neighbouring countries in particular, with the CMEA member countries and with all the countries building the new system. We want to further do everything possible so that the relations among the socialist countries stand, from all viewpoints, for an example of relations among free and sovereign states which cooperate and collaborate in a spirit of reciprocal esteem and respect, which mutually assist each other in their efforts for building the new socialist society.

Our party, state and people understood that the difficult situation created in Poland at the end of 1981 called for special measures to strengthen public order and ensure the socialist development of the country. We declared and declare firmly for the questions of Poland to be solved by the Polish people itself without any outside immixture. We consider that at present it is necessary that everything possible be done to strengthen the unity and force of the Polish United Workers' Party, so that it may fulfill its role of independent and democratic development of Poland on the road of progress and welfare.

We are deeply concerned over the current evolution of the international situation which continues to be extremely serious and complex as a result of the imperialist policy of force, of consolidating and redividing the zones of influence, of intensifying the arms race and deepening the world economic crisis.

We consider it more necessary than ever before that the peoples rally their forces and cooperate ever more closely to halt the dangerous course of events toward tension and war, to resume and assert the policy of detente and peace, of collaboration and national independence.

Under the current circumstances, the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania consider that the cardinal question of the international life is the struggle for the cessation of the arms race and for disarmament, for nuclear disarmament in particular. Nothing should divert the peoples' attention from this question which is vital for the existence of the whole mankind.

Assessing the importance of the forthcoming United Nations special session on disarmament, Romania considers that everything possible should be done so that it should adopt concrete resolutions to meet the peoples' expectations for an end to the policy of arming. As an expression of the entire Romanian people's will, broad actions and mass demonstrations were staged and are under way in Romania in which all the citizens of the homeland demand most firmly that highly responsible action should be taken for peace and disarmament. We are fully solid and highly appreciative of the great peace and disarmament movements in Europe and on other continents which we consider an expression of the people's will to end wars and live in peace and friendship.

As is natural, we pay special attention to the situation in Europe where the largest quantities of armaments have been stockpiled and where the danger of a nuclear catastrophy is neightened by the plans of siting further medium-range missiles. We most firmly declare for the halting of the deployment of new missiles, for the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place, for a united Europe based on the observance of the system in each country, a Europe of peace and collaboration, free of nuclear weapons.

We are resolved to make every effort so that, once resumed, the Madrid meetings proceed in a constructive spirit and conclude with positive results, lead to the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, ensure the continuity of the meetings on security and cooperation begun in Helsinki.

Romania attaches special significance to the development of collaboration in the Balkans -- and in other European areas -- of nuclear-free zones, considering that to be a special contribution to consolidating security and collaboration on the European Continent and throughout the world.

After reiterating Romania's stand on the eradication of the underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order and pointing to the necessity of enhancing the role and contribution of the United Nations and of other international bodies to the settlement of all complex problems facing manking today, to the promotion of a policy of detente, peace and collaboration, Nicolae Ceausescu said, addressing the Polish guest:

Now, when your visit to Romania comes to an end, I wish to express once more the belief that, in keeping with the talks conducted and the understandings reached, the relations of friendship and collaboration between our countries and parties will witness further development, in the interests and for the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

I would like to address the Polish United Workers' Party, the Polish Government and friendly people the wish to overcome as soon as possible, in close and full unity, problems facing them, to secure Poland's firm advance on the road of socialism.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD042132 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Speech by Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, on 4 June in Bucharest -- PAP headline]

[Text] First, I want to express my gratitude for the cordial welcome and hospitality which the Polish party and government delegation has been accorded in the Socialist Republic of Romania. I am grateful for the friendly words addressed to the Polish people, our party and the supreme authorities of the Polish People's Republic by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and I want to reciprocate them.

It has been a pleasure to visit our Romanian friends. Socialist internationalism, which is the basis of Polish-Romanian relations today, is the best guarantee of lasting friendship between our peoples, an unfailing compass in the formation of the foreign policy of the countries of real socialism. From this own bitter experience, Poland and Romania know the value of illusory alliances which have basically led to our countries being used in an imperialist game. The formation of a new, socialist standard in relations between the peoples has marked a turning point. This standard encompasses both the ardent patriotism of a people, its desire for independent and sovereign development, and the class unity and fraternity of working people.

Poland and Romania are united by numerous and strong bilateral ties, above all the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance which was concluded in 1949 and the declaration on strengthening cooperation between our parties and states which was adopted in 1977. We are also united by our participation in the political, economic and defensive community of the socialist countries, in which the main force is our common ally and friend, the USSR.

The talks which were held today have showed that there is an opportunity to further expand Polish-Romanian cooperation, to raise it to a higher qualitative level, above all in the sphere of the economy. The deterioration of the economic situation, which is being experienced in so many countries, requires an even more vigorous search for reserves in the international division of labor which have not yet been fully utilized. In Poland we highly value the infrastructure of economic machinery which has been formed in the socialist part of Europe during the course of more than 30 years, and we very much rely on it. We regard it as a valuable point of support, which is reliable at difficult moments and which makes it possible to plan for the future. We expect that the CEMA session which will begin in a few days will make a weighty contribution to the considerable expansion and intensification of mutually advantageous ties, that it will facilitate the strengthening of our common resistance to crisis phenonema. From this standpoint, and irrespective of the obstacles being created by various Western circles, we also remain prepared for a rational continuation of complementary economic cooperation, which has for decades or even centuries been formed among various countries and regions of Europe.

The achievements of Socialist Romania deserve high approval. The historical process which has taken place during the years of people's power in all spheres of life of the fraternal Romanian people is known in Poland. Socialist changes have canceled out the dismal legacy of the past. They have changed Romania into a modern and dynamic country, which is an active partner in international affairs.

The Romanian Communist Party, its Central Committee under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, remain the creative and leading force behind these changes. The process of socialist construction and the consolidation of socialist ideals in the consciousness of the peoples encounter acute resistance from international imperialism and interference by it in our internal affairs. Internationalimperialism is trying to take advantage both of mistakes that have been allowed to take place -- above all deviation from Leninist norms in party life -- and of objective difficulties in order to undermine the confidence of the masses in the party and people's power, to divide the socialist community from within and to spread anti-Soviet chauvinism. Such are the features of the class struggle today.

We experienced this recently in Poland. The internal enemy, inspired and supported by foreign subversive centers, encroached on the foundations of socialist statehood. It also declared war on people's power in the sphere of the economy, infliciting destructive and paralyzing blows on the country's weakened economy. It threatened an open confrontation. We were compelled to resort to extraordinary measures in the face of looming danger which threatened the foundations of the state's existence. Acting on our own initiative and using our own resources we put a stop to anarchy and to the counterrevolutionary offensive.

The period of almost 6 months that has passed since martial law was declared proves that this was a difficult but absolutely essential decision. Our country managed to stop at the brink of the abyss. A process which could have threatened peace in Europe and the interests of all the socialist countries was halted and internal security has improved. Our 36 million people, which have suffered so much in their history, has ceased to be the subject of a destructive, antisocialist experiment. In spite of various sanctions applied by the United States and certain capitalist countries against Poland, the Polish economy is being fundamentally transformed. It is gradually beginning to regain its breath. Fraternal cooperation and assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are playing an increasing, growing role in this and will continue to do so.

I would like here to express gratitude to the Romanian comrades for their friendly support at this time, which is so difficult for us.

In the relentless struggle against the opponents of socialism we do not forget the long-term prospects. The PZPR, which is coordinating its activities closely with those of the allied parties, is restoring its links with the working class, with the people. It is restoring and strengthening its leading functions. Conditions are being created for the construction of a national agreement embracing the people's patriotic forces, forces which recognize that the interests of the socialist state have priority. We will be patient and consistent in this work. A considerable step along this path will be possible as long as provocative, adventurist internal disturbances do not occur, as long as external discrimination and interference are ended.

The talks which we have had today have shown that both our sides are preoccupied with the unfavorable phenomena in the present international situation. The arms race intensified by imperialism together with the policy of confrontation, ever new hotbeds of local conflicts, examples of neocolonialist intervention -- all this represents a serious danger for the peoples of the entire world.

The decisions adopted in Yalta and Potsdam, as well as all the international agreements which have consolidated the post-war order in Europe, constitute the foundation stone of peace in Europe and on the earth. The preservation of this peace is conditioned above all by the preservation and observance of the main principles of coexistence written in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

International security requires today bold initiatives and steps which can reduce the danger of war in Europe. Therefore, we welcome the proposals recently put forward by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev aimed at reducing the level of nuclear missile armaments. The Polish delegation to the forthcoming special session of the UN General Assembly has received instructions to give full support to these proposals. They meet the interests of our country, of the whole socialist community and of all peoples of Europe and the world.

Peace is a precious asset. It is guaranteed mainly by the defense potential of the Warsaw Treaty, as well as by the strength, precise functioning and brotherhood-at-arms of the joint armed forces of the treaty. An important factor for the preservation of peace is to be found also in the people's vigilance. New and active proof of this awareness has abounded in recent times. The striving toward peace and efforts to bridle the arms race have spread throughout this planet.

We are living in an epoch of historic contradictions between capitalism and socialism. They can be observed on all continents, in various forms and with varying intensity. The great historic mission of socialism demands that these contradictions should not assume the form of armed confrontation.

Despite the present difficulties we wish to develop in the future also -- together with other socialist countries -- action in favour of peace, coexistence and constructive international cooperation. At the same time, we reaffirm with all force the solid character of our obligations under our alliance, and Poland's membership in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, in the socialist community of nations.

Relations between Poland and Romania are developing well and in a friendly manner. We both find ourselves in the same great stream of modern history. We are united by common ideological principles of Marxism-Leninism. We are brought closer together by our patriotic concern for a successful, socialist development of our nations.

Jaruzelski Places Wreath

AU041600 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski today laid a wreath at the Bucharest monument of the heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland and for socialism. Lt Gen Ghoerghe Gomoiu, deputy minister of national defense and secretary of the Army Higher Political Council, and other officials attended the ceremony. The Polish officials accompanying the high-ranking guest on his friendly official visit to Romania were also present. After laying the wreath, all those present observed a moment of silence. They then visited the monument's rotunda.

Departs Bucharest

AU041821 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1805 GMT on 4 June carries a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the departure from Bucharest of Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders" have come to the airport to see off the Polish guests. An honor guard presents arms. The national anthems of the two countries are played. The two party-state leaders are reported to review the honor guard. The announcer says that Wojciech Jarulzelski takes his leave of the Romanian officials present at the airport. According to the announcer, "the two party-state leaders warmly shake hands and embrace each other."

CONSTANTIN RECEIVES JORDANIAN SENATE LEADER

AU041944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1738 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Jun (AGERPRES) -- On June 4 Nicolae Constantin, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, had an interview with the delegation of the Senate of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, headed by Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Senate.

During the talks the sides appreciated the positive course of the Romanian-Jordanian relations of collaboration and cooperation in domains of joint interest, highlighting the possibilities existing for further expanding and diversifying -- in the spirit of the agreements stricken during the summit interviews -- the economic and trade exchanges between Romania and Jordan, on mutually advantageous bases.

BOBU RECEIVES PRC STUDENT DELEGATION

AU051845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Jun (AGERPRES) -- Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, received the delegation of the All-China Students' Federation led by Lin Yanzhi, chairman of the federation, who are paying a visit to Romania.

The course was highlighted on the occasion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Chinese youth, between the youth and students organizations in the two countries in the spirit of the understanding covenanted between Romania and China.

During their visit, the guests conducted talks at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], the UCSAR [Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania] Council and the Ministry of Education and Instruction and saw round economic units, learning institutions and cultural establishments in Bucharest municipality and in the counties of Constanta and Galati.

MOZAMBIQUE MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD031404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG) -- Mozambique vice-minister for defence, chief of General Staff of the Mozambique Army, member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and member of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Lieutenant General Sebastiao Marcus Mabote, arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces today. Chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, General Gracanin, and his guest from nonaligned Mozambique are already conducting talks on promotion of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces.

Mabote, Mamula Meet

LD041330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- Adm Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, held a meeting in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense today with Lt Gen Sebastiao Joao Marcos Mabote, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the Mozambique Army, who is paying an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces at the head of his country's military delegation. The talks between Admiral Mamula and General Mabote took place in a cordial and friendly atmostphere and dealt with the further promotion of cooperation between the armed forces of the two nonaligned countries.

The talks in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense were also attended by Col Gen Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and other high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav People's Army. The Mozambique Army delegation visited the Marshal Tito Center of the high military schools of the Yugoslav People's Army, where their hosts, headed by Col Gen Aleksandar Janic, commandant of the center, briefed them on some of the aspects of the system of training in the Yugoslav People's Army.

MOJSOV ARRIVES IN MEXICO, MAKES STATEMENT

Commentary Previews Visit

LD041200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1104 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- The visit of the Yugoslav secretary for foreign affairs, Lazar Mojsov, is expected in Mexico with great attention and content. Mojsov is due to arrive Saturday, at the invitation of his Mexican counterpart Jorge Castaneda. The whole Mexican press, radio and television announce Mojsov's visit giving it wide prominence. Political and diplomatic quarters in Mexico point out that the visit falls at the time it will be most welcome to have a dialogue between the two countries known for their active battling for peace. In addition to the matters of direct concern for the two countries, Mojsov and Castaneda will centre their attention precisely on crises in the different parts of the world.

On most questions, Yugoslavia and Mexico have nearly congruent stands, since these result form the same principles of the struggle for peace, respect of the principle of non-interference into the internal affairs of others, the right of nations to self-determination, and the struggle against whatever forms of pressure from the positions of force. At the North-South summit in Cancun last year, there was obvious congruency of Mexico's and Yugoslavia's views on the struggle for a new international economic order, considered by both countries to be of strategic significance for global stabilization.

Yugoslavia and Mexico base their foreign policy on an active struggle for universal implementation of the said principles in international relations. Within the movement of non-alignment, Mexico has the status of observer, but it recognizes that the movement's authentic principles have key importance for transcending the current crises in the world. Concerning the topics of the two countries' concern attention will certainly be focused on the expansion of commodity exchange, which is far from being satisfactory since its annual value both ways varies at the several-score million dollars mark. One favorable experience, exemplifying the direction to be followed, is gained from successful operations of the mixed electrical-engineering "Energomex" firms.

Foreign Secretary's Arrival

LD052142 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov arrived this evening, Saturday, on a four-day official and friendly visit to Mexico. In his statement on arrival, Mojsov noted the traditional friendship between Yugoslavia and Mexico and said that the two countries have practically identical stands on all more important international questions.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY BOJANIC VISITS MOSCOW

LD050916 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1340 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- On his short working visit to Moscow Milenko Bojanic, (federal secretary for foreign trade), had talks today with Nikolay Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade, about the development of Yugoslav-Soviet commodity exchange. The possibilities of faster delivery of the individual products contained in this year's lists of commodity exchange were discussed in particular. Ivan Arkhipov, USSR first deputy premier and chairman of the Soviet side of the Yugoslav-Soviet Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, also received Bojanic today. At this meeting the discussion also centered on the current issues of commodity exchange and on the assessments of its development in the forthcoming period.

In these talks both sides noted that the results of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation this year are satisfactory. There is also a positive view of the implementation of mutual obligations in the commodity exchange in the months to come. It was stressed that economic organizations should conclude contracts on the delivery of the planned products more speedily. These talks stressed the particular importance of both sides speeding up deliveries of products which are of priority significance. As regards Yugoslav imports, the Yugoslav side proposed that goods be imported which are significant for the process of reproduction [word indistinct] envisaged by documents. Both sides assessed such a practice of stimulating commodity exchange as positive. These issues will be discussed in greater detail at the forthcoming meeting of the relevant joint commission. In connection with this visit a contract was signed today at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry between Jadranbrod and the Soviet Sudoimport organization, on the construction of a large floating dock at the Jozo Lozovina Mosor Shipyard in Trogir for the Soviet Union. The shipyard in Trogir has delivered to Soviet customers 10 such docks in the past. The new dock, which is to arrive in the Black Sea in 1985, is the biggest so far.

BORBA: BAGHDAD SHOULD BE NONALIGNED SUMMIT SITE

LD061750 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Jun (TANJUG) — Favourably assessing the results of the just closed ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana, the Yugoslav daily BORBA stresses that it would be wrong to doubt the imperative of holding the seventh non-aligned summit in Bahgdad.

"The summit naturally involves major difficulties which have been and still are caused by the Iraqi-Iranian war", the daily states. "It is normal to suppose that the continuation of the war, and particularly its escalation and [word indistinct] endangering of Baghdad would create circumstances unfavourable for the summit. This is, however, a reason more for the non-aligned to double their efforts for the peaceful solution of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. If this has not been done before the conflict broke out, in which Iraq's responsibility is also large, and if the two sides were deaf to all appeals and peaceful efforts of non-aligned countries in the last two years, now is the time for both sides to change their stands" BORBA sets out. BORBA maintains necessary for the two warring sides to show more readiness for the finding of a peaceful solution "not only because of the deadlock in military operations and enormous casualties, but also due to the direct threat of engagement by other countries which would practically endanger the very foundation of independence and non-alignment both of Iraq and Iran".

"The two sides cannot remain deaf to such a warning by the Coordination Bureau in Havana", BORBA maintains, since Iraq and Iran, continuing their mutual conflict, are risking their own independence and "opening the door to foreign presence and influence".

BORBA VIEWS NATION'S COOPERATION WITH CEMA

AU051748 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jun 82 p 8

[V.M. report]

[Summary] Cooperation between Yugoslavia and CEMA is constantly increasing. "In recent years, this cooperation has been noticeably promoted, and the Yugoslav interest is that it should be encouraged on the bases of full equality, respect for sovereignty and national interests and mutual benefit." This was stated by Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council, at a press conference yesterday. Mito Pejovski, who is also Yugoslavia's permanent representative to the CEMA Council and president of our Commission for Cooperation with CEMA, spoke about the 36th CEMA session which will be held in Budapest from 8 to 10 June.

Yugoslavia is neither a permanent nor an associate CEMA member, but it cooperates in the work of this economic group. The coming session in Budapest will be of special interest for our country because it will deal with production cooperation and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear powerplants which will be built in the CEMA countries in the 1981-1990 period. Yugoslavia participates in this long-term project on the basis of an agreement concluded at the government level, and our organizations of associated labor are already exporting equipment for this great power program. Our economy cooperates with the CEMA countries in 23 fields. Along with the constant development of cooperation, the share of the CEMA countries in our country's commodity trade has also increased. "Thus, last year, 49 percent of overall Yugoslav exports were to, and 31 percent of overall Yugoslav imports were from, the economies of these countries (the respective export and import figures for the industrially developed countries were 32 and 53.3 percent and for the developing countries were 18 and 15.5 percent.)

"The indicators of increasingly more developed cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA in the field of trade evoke increasingly great attention of both our public and the foreign public and are the subject of certain speculations. Thus, articles have appeared about our country joining certain international groups although, as is the case with CEMA, our status in the relations with these countries is precisely defined and cooperation is developing in accordance with our political principles and orientation."

Deficits and surpluses which occur in certain periods in our foreign trade relations with certain countries and groups of countries result from the conditions and opportunities in international economic relations. In such situations certain indicators and trends do not express our intention, but a lack of other choices.

KOSOVO COMMUNISTS DISCUSS STUDENT DISORDERS

Gujbulja, Vucitrn Meetings

AU041926 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Summary] "Whenever good organization fails, whenever the coordinated activities of the sociopolitical organizations are lacking and whenever social self-protection is only a dead letter on paper and lacks true information, then the enemy appears on the scene. These facts have been confirmed in Gujbulja village near Vucitrn in Kosovo, a village whose name has been unfortunately heard far and wide because of the nationalist excesses of the students of the Vucitrn Muharem Bektesi Secondary School Center. The meeting of communists in Gujbulja lasted till midnight and confirmed everything that has also been stated earlier. Our correspondent Milisav Milic reports:

"There is only one truth. But at present in Vucitrn, there are two truths: one stated by Gujbulja villagers and the other by members of the collective of the Muharem Bektesi Secondary School Center." The Vucitrn communal leadership is striving to determine the true facts. "For this purpose, the communists of Gujbulja, a village of more than 80 households and with about 500 inhabitants of Serbian nationality, held a meeting lasting several hours last night. The known facts were repeated at the meeting. Let us recall some of them: the students of the Vucitrn Muharem Bektesi Secondary School Center turned their trip to and especially their return from the so-called combat target practice into a hostile act." They shouted "nationalist slogans, including: Kosovo Republic: Down With Serbia, Long live Albania; Serbs, Why Are You Not Emigrating? They chanted in honor of Enver Hoxha; insulted the villagers, especially women; and also caused damage to fields and houses." Passing by the cemetery, some individual shouted: "One today, seven tomorrow and 101 day after tomorrow." All these acts were perpetrated by some individuals and groups. Many of the students behaved correctly. "As has already been reported, these disorders took place on 26, 27 and 28 May [dates as heard] but the Vucitrn communal leadership and security organs were informed about them only 3 days later, something for which the sociopolitical organizations and the All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection Committee of Gujbulja were reproached last night."

Last night, representatives of the Vucitrn Communal Committee of the League of Communists reported that the Vucitrn Muharem Bektesi Secondary School Center "categorically rejects (?the views) of the communists and other villagers of Gujbulja and to a considerable extent blames the public information media for evertything." But also at their meeting last night, the communists pointed out that "what has happened is not to the credit of teachers of the secondary school center who have left their students to uncontrolled developments." According to what was stated at the meeting, the Gujbulja villagers are also indignant because of the pressures on them to emigrate and "because their children are associating less and less with younger Albanians and because, as Ratomir Jankovic points out, the gap between them is widening more and more. This is very dangerous for our togetherness and future, he added."

Last night also, the Gujbulja people spoke with pride about the beauty and wealth of their village and stressed that "they cannot abandon their ancient hearth under any nationalist attacks." Azem Azemi and Bajram Selimi, members of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists, insisted that "truth should be told, and true dimensions of all these events should be determined in order to track the enemy down as soon as possible.

It was concluded at the meeting that "lively political activity should be continued in Gujbulja, in the Mjharem Bektesi Secondary School Center and in the Vucitrn communal leadership to establish the truth as soon as possible about everything that took place in Gujbulja toward the end of May. As a matter of fact, these disorders also lead to the conclusion that more energetic and effective measures must be taken against counterrevolutionary activities in Kosovo."

[Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian at 1800 on 4 June broadcasts a report similar to that carried by Blegard Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1400 GMT on 4 June on the continuing discussions over the reported student incidents in Gojbulja village near Vucitrn. The Pristina Radio report, which is poorly heard, states that no conclusion has yet been reached concerning the truth of the incidents and refers to the contradiction between the communists of Gojbulja village and the school's collective in analyzing the situation. It states that the conclusive analysis of the situation will be made by the Vucitrn League of Communists Communal Committee. Pristina Radio also adds that a group of experts of the Vucitrn Communal Assembly has concluded its work of assessing the damage reported to have been done in Gojbulja village on this occasion, deciding that "the damage was very slight, with the overall cost being 150 new dinars."]

Joint Session on Security

LD042126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1812 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Pristina, 4 Jun (TANJUG) -- At a joint session today, the Presidency of Kosovo and the Presidium of the Provincial League of Communists Committee discussed the political security situation in the province and in this context paid particular attention to determining the immediate ideopolitical tasks, the implementation of which will exert an influence on further stabilization of the political and general situation in the province. The introductory report by Senan Hasani, president of the Presidium of the Kosovo Provincial League of Communists Committee, and others in the debate stressed the positive results which the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces achieved in stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo.

With ideopolitical action by the League of Communists and by working with the masses, all the values of our socialist self-managing system continue to be affirmed and the reactionary essence of Albanian nationalism and irredentism is exposed. Through mass participation in delegate elections, through extensive activity in the course of elections in the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations, through public actions, impressive welcomes, and send-offs for the youth relay baton race in the whole province, and through various public manifestations and gatherings the self-managing socialist consciousness of a large majority of working people and citizens and their resolve to march along Tito's path are increasingly consolidating.

However, despite these results -- as reported -- Kosovo continues to face enemy actions, in particular in the political propaganda sphere through daubing slogans and circulating leaflets, desecrating tombstones, threats and physical attacks; setting fires and other activity. Along with the action to consolidate brotherhood and unity, togetherness and mutual trust of the nations and nationalities, a concrete struggle must be waged simultaneously against all forms of pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo, it was stressed at the session of the Presidency and the Presidium.

It was decided that on the basis of the action program of the Provincial Committee, the political platform on Kosovo, the congress and other party documents, concrete ideopolitical and other actions and measures should be taken aimed at further exposing the goals of the enemy who operates from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as at preventing any of his activity. The Presidency and the Presidium pointed out the difficulties which the province's economy faces and asked that all the economic sectors work more and better. This will exert a positive influence on the general stabilization of the situation in the province.

By the end of the month, that is, on the eve of the 12th congress, the provincial committee will analyze the situation in the economy and determine the immediate tasks. The need for a more resolute ideopolitical struggle and speedier differentiation at individual faculties of Pristina University was stressed. At the same time, at the student center and at some other educational, upbringing, cultural and scientific institutions, as well as in information media the weaknesses in the functioning of individual self-managing and state organs will be removed more efficiently and various antiself-managing and antisocialist phenomena which are conducive to enemy activity will be combatted. All this will represent a contribution to the concrete struggle against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, as well as against other kinds of nationalism, it was stressed at the session of the Kosovo Presidency and the Presidium of the provincial League of Communists committee.

ACCUSED MURDERER OF SERB IN KOSOVO ARRESTED

AU071244 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jun 82 p 10

[Z.Z. and N.S. report]

[Text] Vucitrn, 3 Jun -- In connection with the murder that occurred in the village of Samodreza yesterday, the District Public Prosecutor's Office in Titova Mitrovica has issued the following statement:

"On 2 June this year at about 1130 hours at a place called Darov Sljivak in the village of Samodreza, Vucitrn Commune, Muja Ferat, aged 48, pensioner from Samodreza, in the company of the juveniles M. Dj. and S.S. from the same village, killed Danilo Milincic, age 21, from the same village, with a single shot fired from a 9 mm Parabellum pistol from a close range.

"After committing the murder, Muja Ferat fled, but with the intervention of members of the militia and authorized workers of the public security service he was quickly found, taken to Vucitrn Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and then handed to the investigating judge of the Titova Mitrovica District Court.

"The perpetrator of this criminal act has been detained.

"Investigations are being carried out."

In Vucitrn today, the murdered Danilo Milincic was buried in the presence of numerous friends and the family.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

AU041659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] At its session today, the Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization of the Federal Councils discussed the first part of the long-term economic stabilization program which envisages a reduction of the inflation rate to 10 percent in 1985. This radical reduction of the inflation rate, which reached the level of 40 percent by the end of last year, can be achieved by improving the efficiency of economic operations and strengthening the economic basis of self-management. The anti-inflationary program provides for a transitional period extending to 1985 during which the country's social product should increase at an annual rate of 2 to 3 percent. The key points of the program to slow the inflation rate down are: reduction of general and common spending and investments; social control of prices during the transitional period; changes in the monetary policy; and improving the efficiency of economic operations. The struggle against inflation is essentially a demand to spend only what has been earned, to make economic operations more efficient, to respect economic laws and to make the entire economy and the society act as economically as possible.

SETNIC ELECTED SLOVENE SAWP PRESIDENT

AU022023 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Franc Setnic was elected new president of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia at a session of the republican conference in Ljubljana today.